

Farm and Ranch REVIEW

SEPTEMBER, 1954

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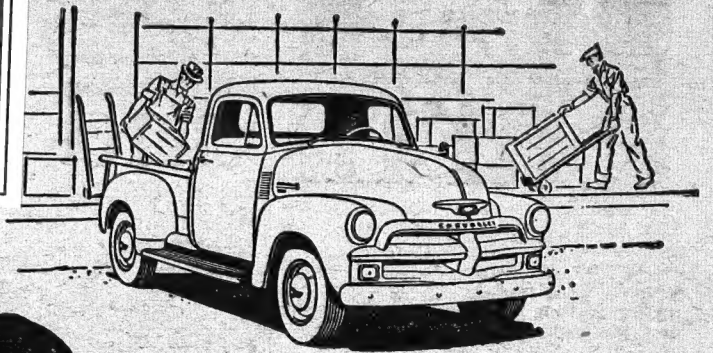


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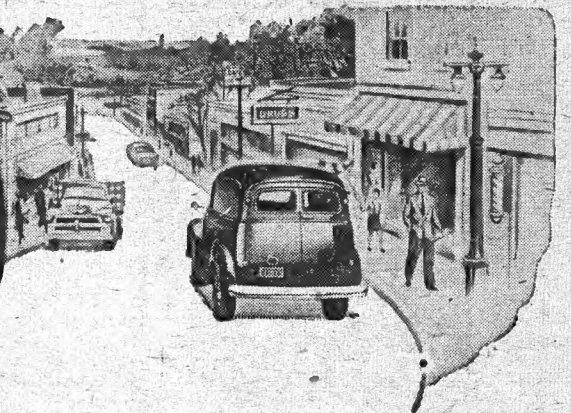
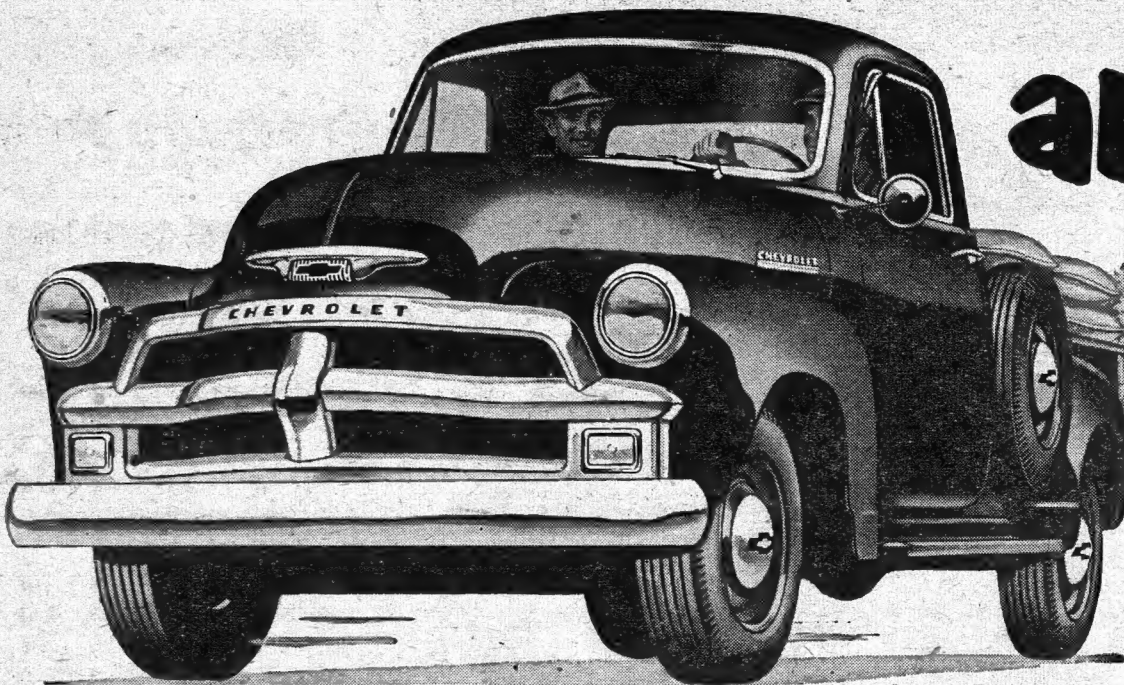


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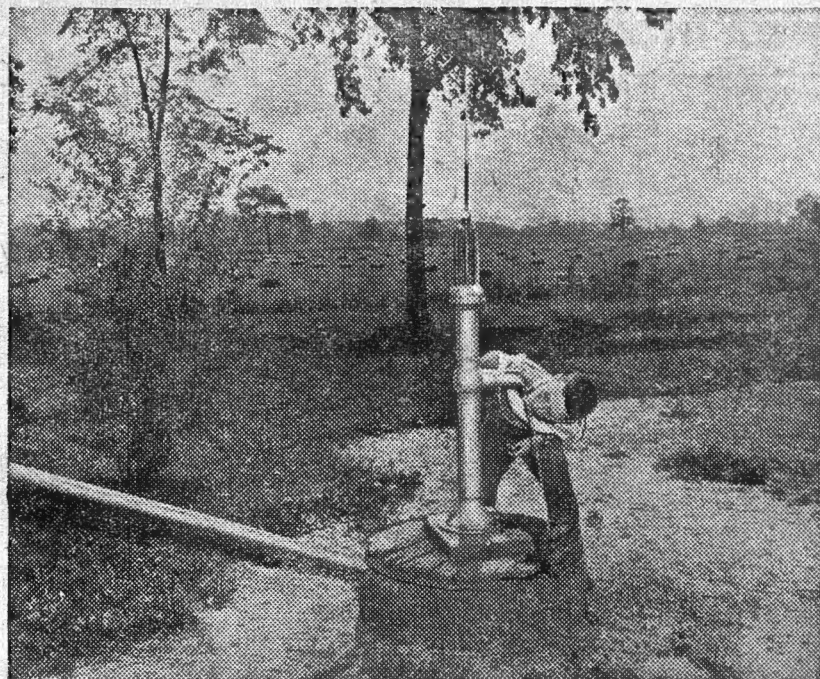


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No. 9

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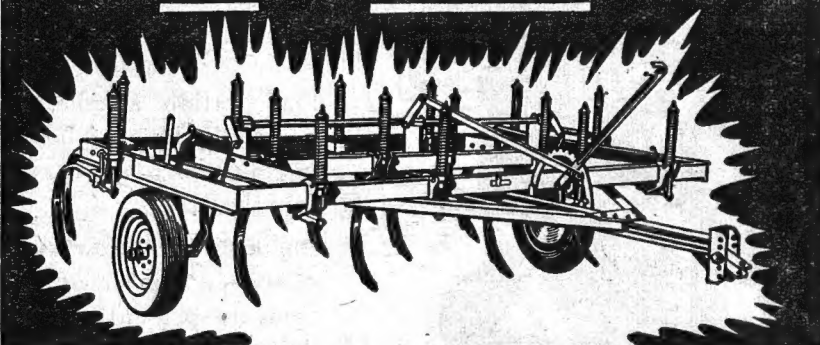
P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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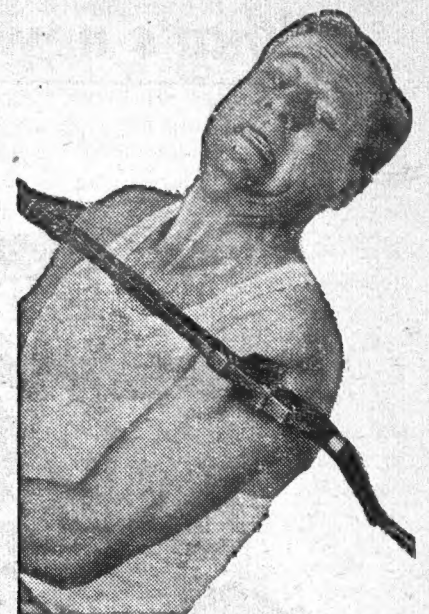


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The Farm and Ranch

Editorial Page...

Newspaper hysteria does nobody in the West any good

THE decision of the Canadian Wheat Board to substitute a unit system for an acreage quota system of deliveries on the new crop, as a temporary measure, will have the unanimous approval of the farmers of western Canada. Indeed, the change was made at the request of farm organizations to overcome many disadvantages of the old system.

The advantages of the new system are these:

1. It will give each farmer the same initial cash income regardless of the sort of grain he has for delivery.
2. It will spread the available storage capacity more equitably and prevent some farmers from grabbing the available room at the expense of their neighbors.
3. It will provide the Wheat Board with the sort of grain for which there is a good market and tend to hold back grain for which there is less demand.
4. It will enable farmers who grow several varieties of grain to manage their farm storage better.
5. It will, if it is made a permanent feature of our marketing system, encourage production of other grains.

The new system was so eminently sensible that the Wheat Board expected no protest from the farmers. It got none. But the Winnipeg Free Press, which gets hysterical just thinking about the Wheat Board, denounced the new measure as if a crime had been committed against the Holy Writ.

It called the measure, "a subsistence payment appropriate to conditions of acute distress." "The new regulations give a sharp shock to everyone in the Prairie Provinces. They will be universally recognized — not only here but abroad among the buyers of wheat—as-desperate emergency measures." It went on to scream that either market prospects for the sale of Canadian wheat were so bad that emergency measures had to be taken, or that the Wheat Board had got into a panic.

The farmers of the West, whose memories go back to the days when the Free Press spoke for the West and not just for the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, will rub their eyes in disbelief at such balderdash. They'll start searching through their copies of the Winnipeg Free Press Weekly and Prairie Farmer. The search will be in vain. The owners of the Free Press no longer jeopardize the future of the Free Press Weekly by permitting its editorial pages to run the line of guff it peddles to its Winnipeg subscribers.

The editors of the Weekly know how badly off the rails the editors of the daily have got. The Weekly editors know that the

daily is completely out of tune with Western Canada. In fact, as the election returns have demonstrated, it has even lost its influence in the City of Winnipeg. So none of the daily's hysteria got into the Weekly. The Weekly's editors have found a safe formula for handling the problems of the west. They ignore them! Seldom do they comment on anything that happens within a thousand miles of the farms of the prairies. The United Nations, Greece, France, Iran, Turkey, the United States, Formosa — these are the things the Free Press Weekly readers get on its editorial pages.

Why do we devote ourselves to anything as inconsequential as Free Press editorials? Because there are people in the world, who don't know any better, who are liable to pay attention to its monumental moonshine. Our customers abroad will hear of the Free Press and its cries of "blue ruin". They will know that the paper was once the great organ of the West. They'll take it seriously and the end result will be that our wheat will be harder to sell. By its hysteria, the Free Press is selling out the interests of Western Canada and all its people.

How about hail research?

AS far as Alberta is concerned, this has been one of the worst hail years on record. What disturbs us about it is the number of farmers you hear about who have been hailed out three and four years in succession.

What's happening to our summer weather anyway? Surely this is one of the areas of scientific investigation that should be getting some attention. How does it happen that certain areas now seem to bear the brunt of the heavy hail damage? Previously they were not particularly noted for hail. Other districts that once had hail now seem to escape.

Maybe it's all blind luck. Maybe the hard hit areas will now be free of hail for the next decade or so. Or maybe there'll be hail there again next year. Hail costs the people of Alberta millions of dollars every year. That's probably ten times as much as the damage done by obscure blights to minor crops in the east. Yet batches of scientists are at work on the blights and nobody seemed to be doing anything about studying hail. Perhaps there is nothing to be learned. Perhaps the vagrant movement of hail storms will remain forever a mystery. But we think the hailed-out people would perhaps feel a little better about it if they knew that somebody was doing some worrying about the problem besides them.

The Free Press of course has every right to be wrong. Its editors have a right to exercising their talents for being wrong about farm problems. But we don't think the Free Press has any right to be as ignorant as it is, when the facts are as close to it as its library files, or its telephone. In times like these, ignorance of the basic facts of life of our farm economy is a luxury the Free Press cannot afford.

Elsewhere in this issue our readers will find the text of the Wheat Board announcement of both the change in the quota system and a review of its year's operation. We commend this factual study to all our readers. From it they will see that there has been a fine job done during the past year in selling our wheat. True, our sales are down, but they are down from record peaks, not from long-term averages.

We have come through several years of special circumstances. The Argentine, for example, had a crop failure and we supplied large quantities of wheat to Argentina's steady customers. Then Argentina had a good crop. Naturally it got its customers back. Europe had a short crop, then Europe had a bumper crop. What causes us to have so much wheat in Canada is not any lack of success in selling it, it's the beautiful crops we have had in the last four years.

Ultimately, nature will balance things out. She always has. Right now we are in a buyer's market. The buyers are conscious of the Canadian wheat surplus and the American surplus. They'd like to get wheat at a lower price. We want to get the best price we can for it. Well, whose side is the Free Press on? The Canadian farmer's or that of the British millers and wheat speculators? What good does it do to allow its blind hatred of the Wheat Board to set up an incessant howl about the wheat crisis? The answer is: None! The one way in which the Free Press can serve Prairie agriculture best is to fashion its daily editorials on those of the Free Press Weekly. In other words, when it can't write things about wheat that make sense, to choose some other subjects.

The truth is that the best service any of the city newspapers could do for the farmers is to take wheat off the front page and put it back where it belongs, on the markets page. There has been far too much front-page treatment of stories that didn't deserve front-page space. Let our city newspapers get themselves other subjects to kick around and leave wheat alone. We are selling wheat. We have been selling it. We'll continue to sell it. And unless our own newspapers stir up such an uproar that it panics our customers, we'll go on selling it at profitable prices.

It's in the interest of Canada, of western Canada, of Prairie farmers and city people alike, that wheat be sold; and sold at a good price! There is nothing new in a series of bumper crops. Fat years have followed lean years, and vice-versa, since the days of Joseph in Egypt. Instead of the Free Press getting panicky, it should be happy we've had bumper crops which have enriched us all. Some day this year's crop will find its way to someone's table. So let's all get on with the business of selling wheat.

For goodness sake let's all remember this:

Nobody ever got rich pulling an empty wagon around!

Let's hire school teachers not "character molders"

OUT at Vancouver last month, a delegate to the Canadian Teachers' Federation convention inadvertently put a finger on what's mainly wrong with the Canadian educational system. The delegate was a Montreal school principal, L. P. Patterson by name. He is quoted in the press dispatches as commenting on Alberta's teaching training scheme as follows:

"I am vastly shocked by such an educational condition. It seems unbelievable that such inadequately trained teachers should be entrusted with molding the life and character of our Canadian children."

Let's stop right there. Who, in the name of common sense, says it is the function of our school teachers and the school system to mold the life and character of our Canadian children?

It has always been our belief that the schools were established to provide Canadian children with certain basic factual knowledge on which they could build an education. Certainly that was the function it had until the Socialists gained control of our departments of education.

The reason why education is in the mess it is, is because the teachers stopped being teachers and tried to be child specialists, psychologists, and clergymen all rolled into one.

On the other hand, it was always the home and the church which have been concerned with ethical and moral training. It is the parent's responsibility to supervise the growth of the family. What is wrong, anyway, with young Canadians learning right from wrong at their mother's knees? Nothing we know of. Yet the business of rearing children has been endlessly complicated by the invasion of the field by the teachers. Efforts of parents to enforce discipline, to insist that their children learn that there are rewards for success and penalties for failure, are frustrated by the so-called child psychology of the school teachers.

Character isn't built by shielding a whole generation of young Canadians from the effects of failure, as our schools seem so intent upon doing. Character is built the way steel is forged by subjecting our children to continual pressure. To talk of it being a function of our schools to mold character is to talk Socialist gibberish.

The teachers must take the character that is provided and exert pressure on it. That, and only that. The efforts of the Socialist bureaucrats to force teachers to play at being God can cause only mischief. The efforts of parents to rear their children is vitiated by contradictory efforts made by the teachers. Too often the relationship between home and school becomes one of antagonism.

The schools are devised for the purpose of imparting instruction. In so complicated a society as ours, that is a full-time job. Isn't it about time they got back to that? Isn't it about time we had an end of insane babbling about little Johnny's personal development and inferiority complex and intelligence test? A great deal of modern psychology that doesn't stem from witchcraft is mainly hallucination anyway. What is orthodox today in child psychology will be heresy tomorrow and vice versa.

Let's start with the assumption that we are hiring school teachers to teach school.

Let's confess that we are neither hiring nor paying for people who are pastors, pediatricians and pedagogues rolled into one. Then let's restore to the teacher the right to respect and discipline in the class room. Let's read the riot act to the younger generation; lay down the law that they will obey and behave, or else!

Finally, if the Canadian home has been remiss in its responsibility toward our Canadian children, let's call some attention to our delinquent parents and insist that they, too, do their job, accept their responsibility. Let's not worry too much over why we have drifted into this educational mess; or fritter away our energy in fruitless recriminations. Let's just start over this fall with schools staffed by teachers whose sole function is to teach school. If we do that, there will be no more crisis in education. It will solve itself.

★

Honoring Canadians

THE awarding of the Guggenheim medal to the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe raises a question that has troubled us for a long time: We sadly lack in Canada some means by which we can honor, with the distinction they deserve, the services of our outstanding Canadians.

We thought of this a few weeks ago when the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardiner celebrated the 40th anniversary of his entry into the public life of Canada. It arises naturally again with the awarding of one of the great prizes in American aviation to Mr. Howe in recognition for the miracles he wrought in aircraft production as wartime minister of munitions and supply.

Both men have served western Canada nobly indeed. As it happens, they are the only members of Mr. King's 1935 cabinet who are still in the government. They served us through the depression, through the war years, through the years of reconstruction. Other men have come and gone. Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner have never even paused to catch their breath.

In England, such service as they have rendered would have been rewarded with titles and royal bounty. Earldoms have gone to less deserving men. Yet titles are

an incongruity in Canada. To refer to the doughty minister of agriculture as the "Duke of Lemberg," or to the minister of trade and commerce as the "Eart of Port Arthur" would fall comically on Canadian ears.

All right, we have banned titles so let's leave them buried. But surely it ought not to be beyond the imagination of the Canadian people to devise some way in which we can honor our outstanding sons, and in a way that the world will recognize. After they die, we can name parks after them, or mountain peaks, or even rivers. But there ought to be some way of elevating them to a place of honor among us while they are still with us.

★

It goes on everywhere

IT isn't the source of much comfort for us to know that producers all over the world are getting short changed in the decline in farm prices. What has been happening in Canada has been happening everywhere else. Food prices have dropped drastically at the farm level and have come down less at the retail level.

In the United States, farm prices have dropped by 20 per cent since 1951, but none of the savings has been passed on to consumers. In some things, retail prices have risen while farm prices dropped. Milk is one example. While the farm price dropped 10 per cent the retail price rose three per cent. Farmers who supply milk to New York get 12 cents a quart for it. Those who supply Chicago sell theirs for eight cents. In both cities the consumers pay 25 cents a quart for it.

Or take the case of wheat and bread. In 1948, the U.S. wheat price hit \$2.81 a bushel, and a one-pound loaf of bread sold for 13.8 cents. The farm price is now down to \$1.91 a bushel and the average price of a one-pound loaf has increased to 17 cents. Out of every dollar spent for food in the U.S. 56 cents goes for processing, marketing and transportation. The farmer gets 44 cents, out of which equipment and supplies take 30 cents. He is left with 14 cents to pay wages, taxes, interest on his investment and raise his family.

What has happened of course is simple enough. While farm prices have come down, wages have gone up and have been absorbed into the price structure. But the consumers, when their dollar shrinks at the market, are more liable to blame the farmer, who is innocent, than their urban neighbors, who are the guilty ones.

An idea to talk about

THE announcement by the Western Stockgrowers, that the association is going to hold some meetings to discuss producer marketing boards, makes sound sense.

We've never been particularly impressed by the arguments of those who favor the establishment of government or producer marketing boards to handle the sale of our smaller specialty crops. We won't take the time to enumerate our arguments now because they are familiar to most of our readers. But the decision of the Stockgrowers to discuss the question indicates that the association has discovered the mistakes it made last winter. Then it hurriedly rushed through a motion condemning all marketing boards.

The change of mind is an indication that the Stockgrowers are becoming, at least, realistic. If the organization hopes to expand and prosper, it must realize that the welfare of the ranchers is tied closely with that of the farmers. It cannot allow the opinions of a few ranchers to dominate its thinking to a point where it will antagonize its farmer members.

The way to handle the argument over producer boards is to thoroughly talk it out. All farm organizations should give both sides a chance to completely ventilate their ideas for and against producer boards. Only then will reason prevail. Only then will the resolutions passed by farm organizations have either meaning or force behind them.

The European omelet just won't unscramble

By BEN MALKIN

AFTER reaching a truce settlement in Indo-China, and then trying to give a sufficient measure of independence to Tunis to forestall a revolt there, Premier Mendes-France of France decided to try to put the European Defence Community treaty through the French Assembly. But first, he attempted to amend it, and the revisions he proposed indicate the fears which many people in France have, not so much of Germany, as of the issues which exist which would cause Germany to go to war again.

Premier Mendes-France seemed to have two purposes in making the amendments that he discussed with the foreign ministers of the EDC countries in Brussels during the week-end of August 20. First, he hoped to work for a German settlement, leading to the country's unification, so that EDC would not be necessary at all. Second, if a German settlement proved impossible at this time, he wanted EDC set up so that Germany could not use it as a tool in trying to obtain unification (and maybe, as well, the return of territories lost to Poland and Czechoslovakia) by force.

To this end he proposed that each member of the European Defence Community — France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg — have the authority to veto decisions of the EDC administration. Thus, if Germany, for example, wanted the European army created by the EDC treaty to do something, Germany would need more than a majority of the other members to agree. There would have to be unanimity, which meant that each country had equal weight with Germany in making decisions.

Second, a member could withdraw after 20 years, upon giving a year's notice, instead of having the treaty last for 50 years, as previously conceived. Perhaps most important, after the EDC treaty had been ratified by the Lower House of the French Assembly, there would be an interim of two months before it would be brought before the Upper House.

During this period, a settlement of Germany would again be sought with the Russians; the Russians could be told that unless they agreed to a unified Germany where free elections could be held at once — a feature the Russians have always objected to — the Upper House of the French Assembly would ratify the EDC treaty and Western Germany would be rearmed — an event that Moscow undoubtedly fears.

Fear of Germany

At the time he made his proposals, Mr. Mendes-France was criticized from all sides as sabotaging EDC. At the same time, various reasons were given why EDC was absolutely necessary, to defend Europe both from the Russians and the Germans. President Eisenhower said Western Europe couldn't be defended without the 12 divisions West Germany was to contribute to EDC — as if the Russians, for their part, couldn't raise an extra 12 divisions to match the German contribution. Others pointed out that the issue was not whether Germany should be rearmed, but how, and that it was better for Germany to be rearmed as part of a European army, where it could be kept under control, rather than independently.

But there is no doubt that if Germany were a member of a European Defence Community in which majority decisions affected policy, its voice would be so dominant, simply because it would be the strongest member of the Community, that it could conceivably use the EDC as an instrument of German policy. And German policy is to unify Germany and then get back territory lost in the east and southeast. There can be no doubt about that, and Mr. Mendes-France knew it.

Undoubtedly, that's why he seemed so anxious to have another try at reaching a settlement with Russia over German unification, and if that couldn't be done, to have an EDC set up in which it would be somewhat more difficult for a single very strong member, such as Germany, to swing things its way.

Both the West and Germany have agreed in principle that unification is needed, but the trouble is, each side wants a unified Germany which will lean toward it. What both sides seem to forget is that whether a unified Germany were to be an ally of the West or, as is possible, of Russia, Germany would follow policies that were good for Germany, not for any other country. The only way to keep a unified Germany from being a threat to peace, as so many fear, is not to seek it as an ally, but to have a United Nations in which both Russia and the West are prepared to work together for peace, instead of against each other.

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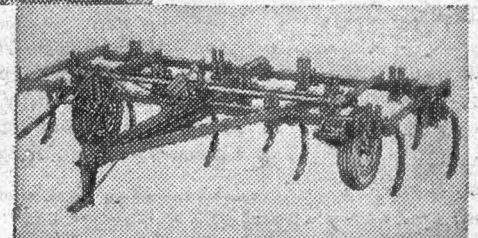


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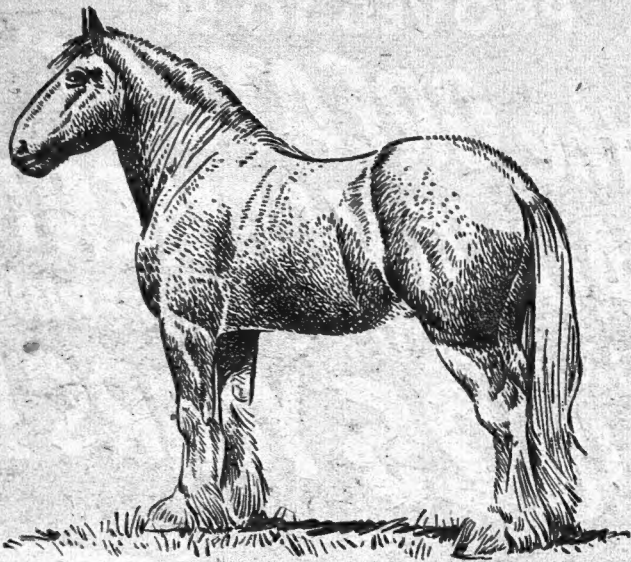
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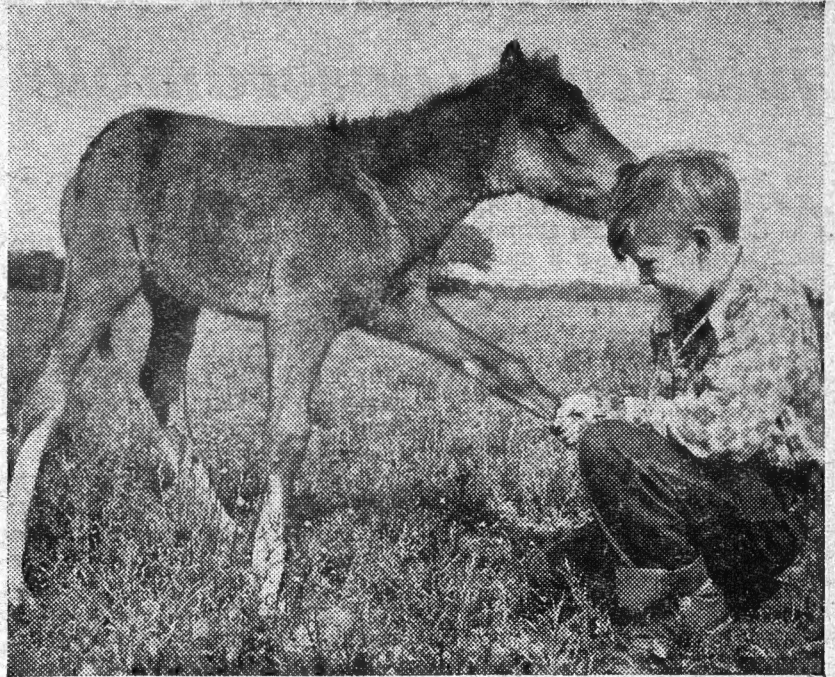


Photo by Don Smith.

We sold lots of wheat and the outlook is good

By **GEORGE H. McIVOR**
Chairman, Canadian Wheat Board

"THE crop year 1953-54 can now be appraised in general terms even though final statistics are not yet available.

Incomplete statistics indicate that producers' marketings of all grains in the West will slightly exceed 600 million bushels which was the marketing objective of the Board and the delivery quotas which were established from time to time throughout the crop year. This figure compares with the all-time marketing record of 845 million bushels in 1952-53 and average marketings of 474 million bushels in the 10-year period from 1941-42 to 1950-51 inclusive. Producers' marketings of all grains in 1953-54 may therefore be described as well above average even though smaller than during the previous crop year.

It now appears that marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces in 1953-54 approached 400 million bushels which represents an average delivery of slightly over 16 bushels per seeded acre. These wheat deliveries were forthcoming under the open delivery quota which existed from August 1st to August 14th, 1953, the open delivery quota on Durum grades of wheat and the 7 bushels per specified acre general delivery quota.

It is interesting to note in passing that during the period of abnormally large crops in the Prairie Provinces from 1951 to 1953, inclusive, producers' marketings of all grains were as follows:

	Million Bushels
1951-52	734
1952-53	845
1953-54 (Preliminary)	600
	2,179

Thus in a period of 36 months under the impact of abnormally large crops producers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 2,179 million bushels of grain. At the end of this 3-year period stocks of grain remaining on farms totalled less than 300 million bushels.

It should also be noted that on August 1st, 1953, there was very little space available in country elevators and in the main the extent of producers' marketings in 1953-54 reflected the actual disposition of western grain in domestic and export trade. Final figures will probably show that the commercial disappearance of grain in domestic and export trade for the crop year 1953-54 amounted to some 575 million bushels; again a figure which is below the record disappearance levels of 1952-53 but well above average.

Same Pattern

The crop year 1954-55 starts with about the same country elevator position as on the same date in the previous crop year; i.e., country elevators generally well filled with grain. Therefore, in 1954-55 the quantity of grain which producers will be able to market again depends upon the volume of domestic and export sales. Correspondingly the rate of producers' marketings of grain in 1954-55 will relate very definitely to the rate at which western grain moves into consumption in Canada or moves into export channels; consequently it would appear at the start of the present crop year that producers' marketings will be steady throughout 1954-55 and will follow very closely the pattern of sales accomplishment.

While the extent of domestic and international demand for western grain for the crop year 1954-55 is not yet established, the Board at this time does not see any reason for lesser producers' marketings in 1954-55 than in the crop year which has just closed. In other words, the outlook for producers' marketings of grain in 1954-55 is somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 million bushels with some variation depending upon market developments.

It was against this general background that the Board announced its quota policy for 1954-55 follows the pattern of the policy in effect in 1953-54. The deviations are in the direction of adequately meeting market demand, in providing more equity in the income to be derived from minimum quotas and thereby providing more flexibility in the type of grain which producers can market.

The Board's announcement of delivery quotas first included a temporary provision for the marketing of up to 1,000 bushels of oats or barley or a combination of both these grains not to exceed 1,000 bushels. This provision was thought advisable because of a substantial current demand for these grains and the relatively small commercial stocks of oats and barley at the commencement of the new crop year. This provision will be helpful to producers especially in areas where oats and barley are major crops. This provision is temporary only and will be suspended when initial delivery quotas for 1954-55 are brought into effect.

It will be recalled in 1953-54 the Board made provision for certain minimum delivery quotas. This policy was generally received with satisfaction throughout the Prairie Provinces especially on the part of producers farming smaller acreages. The minimum quotas established during the past crop year provided for minimum deliveries of a specific number of bushels of grain. For example, under the initial delivery quota of 3 bushels per specified acre as established a year ago, provision was made for the delivery of a minimum of 500 bushels of grain. While this provision was undoubtedly helpful, the greatest monetary advantages accrued to producers who were able to deliver their minimum quota in the form of wheat. The minimum provisions effective a year ago were not as attractive to producers whose major crops were oats, barley or rye.

New System

In searching for more equitable minimum delivery provisions for the present crop year the Board felt that minimum quotas should recognize the monetary value of the various grains. In accomplishing this result the Board has designed a unit basis and on the effective date of the Board's initial quotas

for 1954-55 all producers will be entitled to deliver 100 units, each unit being equivalent to 3 bushels of wheat or 8 bushels of oats or 5 bushels of barley or 5 bushels of rye. When the new policy comes into effect each producer will be entitled to deliver a maximum of 300 bushels of wheat or 800 bushels of oats or 500 bushels of barley or 500 bushels of rye or any combination of these grains which does not exceed 100 units. It is the hope of the Board that the modification in the minimum quota policy effective during the past crop year will better serve the interests of producers irrespective of the type of grain which they produce on their farms.

The initial quota outlined above, when authorized, will become part of the minimum quota which the Board intends to establish for all producers as space permits. To grant the whole of the intended minimum delivery quota at this time with only limited storage space available would result in many producers having a less equitable opportunity of making delivery than will be the case under the policy outlined. The balance of the intended minimum delivery quota for the season will be handled along similar lines to the above, after which the Board proposes to institute quotas based on specified acreage similar to those of the crop year 1953-54.

It is important to understand that producers' deliveries in 1954-55 will be based upon bushels per specified acre subject of course, to minimum provisions as announced on July 29th and such additional minimum provisions as may be announced as the crop year develops.

A number of reasons contributed to the Board's decision to defer the effective date of the initial quotas and the commencement provisions as outlined above. The Board desires to acquire larger working stocks of oats and barley at an early date. In addition the deferment will permit a thorough examination of the country elevator positions at the 2,100 delivery points in the Prairie Provinces following heavy marketings and shipments in July and especially in the last two weeks of July.

The 1954 grain crop in the Prairie Provinces is now in its critical growing stage and it will be some time yet before the final out-turn of the crop can be accurately estimated. In the meantime, however, it is known there are substantial stocks of marketable grain now on farms which have been carried over in the new crop year; consequently irrespective of the volume of production in 1954 another large year of country grain handling is assured. As in previous crop years, the best efforts of country elevator agents, handling companies and all agencies engaged in the moving and merchandising of western grain will again be essential."

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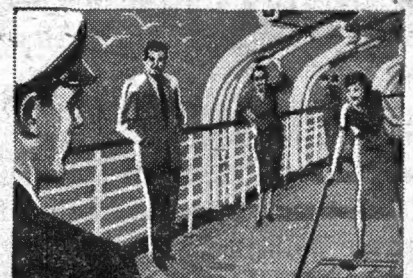
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THE marketing of Canada's large grain surplus in an orderly manner without bringing about a disastrous price slump is one of the knottiest problems facing this country at the present time.

Between 1929 and 1932, when Canada's wheat carryover averaged 130,000,000 bushels

THE GRAIN FARMERS' DILEMMA

at the end of each crop year, wheat prices dropped from \$1.73 to 38c a bushel—a decline of \$1.35 a bushel.

In 1938 good crop prospects in Canada and throughout the world resulted in a decline in the price of wheat in the eight months between January and September from \$1.54 to 75c a bushel—a drop of 97c.

The latest government estimate of Canadian wheat carryover, July 31st last, was 587,000,000 bushels. That large carryover resulted from exceptional production in the Prairie Provinces. In the past three years in this area wheat production totalled 1,777,000,000 bushels or an average of over 590,000,000 bushels a year compared to the long-time average of 375,000,000 bushels a year.

With the large carryover to which is to be added the new crop which has been estimated at 487,000,000 bushels ruinous prices would surely prevail except for the marketing power provided by the Canadian Wheat Board.

A late spring season, hail and persistent bad weather in many parts of the province have provided sufficient vicissitudes for grain farmers without those people having to face the dread of a price collapse. Such an event would not only prove disastrous to agriculture but to the whole economy of the nation.

With plugged elevator facilities bringing about financial trouble, the farming industry is faced with a serious situation. Patience and the support of the Canadian people in all walks of life are needed to carry Canada's main industry through a period of crisis.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Here's a run-down of the fair champions

By GRANT MacEWAN

MORE than a million people paid admissions to the five exhibitions comprising the Mid-West's A-Circuit which opened at Brandon on June 28th and concluded at Regina on July 31st. What percentage of the visitors took time to inspect the livestock is difficult to estimate but the fact remains that the entries were the largest seen in years and show barns were generally crowded.

Gone are the days when a train-load of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs will complete the five-week exhibition tour, but any pursuant reduction in "circuit stock" has been more than made good by an increase in local and semi-local herds and flocks exhibiting at one, two or three shows. Having regard to the breeders who showed at one or two exhibitions, it was probably correct that a greater total number of exhibitors were in the 1954 competitions than in any previous year.

Eastern herds, once fairly numerous, have not been coming over the mid-western circuit in recent years, but 1954 witnessed three United States herds in the contests at one or more of the "Big-Five" shows, to add to interest and competition.

The only livestock exhibit to start at Brandon and finish the season at Regina, five weeks later, was the string of draft horses owned by George McKenzie of Belbeck, Sask. Although a new exhibitor, McKenzie's six-horse team of Belgians and his undefeated Belgian mare won plaudits everywhere he went. When his six-ton, six-horse team went to the top in the Clydesdale stronghold at Brandon, a lot of people said, in astonishment, that they didn't suppose it could happen there.

Great Win

The big sorrels not only topped a class of five six-horse teams but also a class of eight four-horse teams. At Calgary, the McKenzie "six" repeated in a field of five big outfits but took second place to the Fleming and MacDonald Clydesdale entry in "fours". At Saskatoon, the J. D. McCharles entry of Clydesdales from Pleasantdale, won the six-horse team honors with McKenzie second, but at Regina where the teams met for the last time, the order was reversed to give the McKenzie outfit three wins out of four.

The undefeated Belgian mare, Paragon Kitty, has had a long and notable record of championships, first for her breeder, Robert Thomas of Grandora, and now for George McKenzie. "Kitty" took her place in harness in the McKenzie six-horse

team, which also included the two massive sorrel geldings, Larry and Gale, that Mr. McKenzie bought from the late Hon. David Ure, a very short time prior to the Alberta Minister's death.

The strong competition in four-horse and six-horse teams was a feature of the 1954 exhibition circuit although the entry of breeding draft horses was ominously light. In Clydesdales there was a different grand champion at every show but in Percherons, the North Battleford mare Sangamo Queen, owned by Carl M. Miller, won the highest award at Saskatoon and Regina, while Hardy Salter of Calgary saw his four-year-old Bowslope Koncarhope, by Koncarhope, win the reserve stallion championship at Calgary and the grand awards at Saskatoon and Regina. When the championship ribbons were hung on the Percheron mares at Calgary, there was special satisfaction for Hardy Salter when it was noted that the grand champion Koncar Jasonette was the mother of the reserve grand champion, Starlight Koncarpeggy by Koncarhope. Striking among the Percheron winners was the large number of horses sired by Koncarhope, that Canadian Government stallion that stood at Lacombe and is now at Brandon.

Cattle rings witnessed some of the largest classes in years; Herefords and Holsteins had the biggest entries. The presence of two United States herds, Davis Hereford Ranch of Colorado and Bear Paw Ranch of Wyoming, sharpened both competition and interest in Herefords at Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. These two show herds returned to the United States following their Saskatoon appearance, in order to keep State Fair appointments.

Fine Bull

The Davis Ranch summer yearling bull, Perfect Zato Mixer, was undefeated for grand championship at the three western exhibitions and was considered by many spectators to represent the best combination of size, quality and character that has been seen in a long time. Brandon patrons saw another American-bred sensation win the grand championship for bulls; this was TH Larry Onward 52nd, which R. J. McClement bought in South Dakota last year for \$10,200 and showed to the reserve championship at the Canadian Royal Winter Fair in 1953.

The Colorado herd won the Hereford female championship at Calgary and Saskatoon, with its junior yearling Baca D. Duchess 16th, but at Edmonton an Alberta-bred heifer, Canyon Silvery Return 3G, which had been reserve senior champion at Calgary, triumphed over all-comers to win grand championship. At Brandon, it was a Dunn heifer from Silverton, Manitoba, that won the grand.

Comparatively new breeders won the grand championship Shorthorn honors at Brandon; O. C. and N. C. Brown from McConnell won the grand for females and R. A. Wilson and Son, Pilot Mound, for bulls. At Calgary, where William McGillvary, son of Scotland's celebrated Shorthorn breeder, Capt. John McGillvary of Calcrossie, judged the classes, spectators saw some of the first calves

from Calrossie Highland Piper, the bull that A. R. Cross bought at Perth for over 10,000 guineas. One of those calves, Rothney Golden Rod was grand champion bull and he also figured in the winning get of sire.

T. G. (Tommy) Hamilton, Innisfail, showed his summer yearling heifer, Rannoch Golden Drop to the female championship at both Calgary, and Edmonton, and his bull Rannoch Eventide that placed reserve grand at Calgary, was grand at Edmonton. The Hamilton heifer was placed over her calf brother at Edmonton to win the Joe Johnson Memorial trophy, symbolic of the supreme championship in Shorthorns, both sexes competing.

Keen Competition

Bert Freitag, Alameda, had the grand championship Shorthorn bull at Regina with a Melnyk-bred bull he bought at the spring sale at Saskatoon, and Rhys Williams and Son, Melville, had the champion female at both Regina and Saskatoon. An unusually interesting battle for the Shorthorn bull championship developed at Saskatoon, with the chief contestants being Killearn SENTRY 25th, a grandson of Killearn Max 5th and exhibited by Jesse Peasley, Dundurn, and Max William's Pride, a Melnyk-bred bull bought by the University of Saskatchewan at the Calgary Spring Bull Sale this year for \$1,700. It was the Peasley bull that triumphed with the University entry named reserve.

One of the most striking Aberdeen-Angus successes of the season came to W. L. McGillivray of Coaldale, who won both the male and female championships at Calgary, and the bull championship at Edmonton. His bull winner was Queenman of Southaven and his cow was Blackbird Beauty Lass; this cow, incidentally, was grand champion female at Calgary Exhibition in 1953, while her twin sister was reserve senior champion at the same show. Lawrence Gray showed the champion cow at Brandon, Old Hermitage, the champion cow at Edmonton, Bell Brothers of Keystone, the champion at Regina, while at Saskatoon, T. Soggie of Loreburn had things to himself and won both male and female honors. And D. G. Hutchison, of Virden, who showed Avalon's Bandolier 16th to the grand championship for Aberdeen-Angus bulls at the first exhibition of the season, took his show herd to the concluding show on the circuit, Regina, and repeated with the same bull and added a couple of reserve championships to his list of successes.

Great Holstein

One may venture the opinion that the season's feature attractions in Holsteins were the bull Larwill Ladysman that was grand champion at Calgary for Hays Ltd., and the cow Exranco Valdesse Bess Burke, grand champion at Saskatoon and Regina. The massive Calgary bull, weighing 3,000 pounds, has won many championships in previous years, but the cow in question, owned by Hillridge Farm, Saskatoon, was making her Canadian debut. Shown in milk and with beautiful lines and symmetry, this newcomer had been bought by E. C. Thode at the Hickory Creek sale in Illinois for his new Saskatchewan herd. At Saskatoon, after winning the grand championship for Holstein cows, she won the Royal Bank award for the best dairy animal, any breed, male or female, from a Saskatchewan herd.

The Siouxland Holsteins show-herd from Grande Forks, North Dakota, made its first and only Western Canadian appearance at Brandon Exhibition and won the reserve grand cham-

plonship for females. Both grand championships for the breed at Brandon were won by Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Man. The Rockwood herd did not go to Calgary and Edmonton, but rejoined the circuit to attend Saskatoon and Regina, where the Rockwood bull, Rockwood Mercena Wayne Rocket was grand champion and another Rockwood entry, Rockwood Princess T.J.R. Mistress by Westland Hayden Monarch, was reserve champion female. Pickard and Clark of Acme, had the grand champion cow at Calgary and the grand champion bull at Edmonton, while J. W. Hosford and Son, South Edmonton, won the grand award for cows at Edmonton.

The only Jersey breeder to show at three exhibitions was Fred Thompson of Fairlight, Sask. At Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina, Thompson won three grand championships for bulls and two for females. The bull winning the highest award at Saskatoon and Regina, Grafton Carry On Beacon, is a son of Grafton Carry On Toots with which Fred Thompson won many honors in other years. And another "Toots", Grafton Illustrious Toots, grand champion cow of the breed at Saskatoon and Regina, was placed second to the imported Holstein cow in the Saskatoon contest for the best dairy animal of any breed and either sex shown by a Saskatchewan exhibitor.

C. D. and D. J. Enman of Wetaskiwin showed both bull and cow championships at Edmonton, while the championship for Jersey cows at Brandon was won by Alex Airth of Stonewall, and the highest awards at Calgary went to Mrs. Alice B. Longeway and Sons, on bulls, and Neil F. Yeabsley, on females.

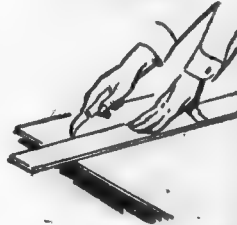
Calgary, as usual, had the biggest showing of Ayrshires where a straight young cow, Pioneer Chrysalis, owned by A. L. Young of Brooks, was the grand champion female and Glengarry Pansy's Burton, a five-year-old, was grand champion bull for the pioneer firm of Richards Brothers, Red Deer. The cow had won in Calgary competitions before, having been first in her class as a three-year-old and reserve grand champion last year. And the Richards bull is one bought in Ontario at the time of last year's Royal Winter Fair, to head the Red Deer herd. He was grand champion at Edmonton, also.

Red Polls were shown at all of the exhibitions except Calgary. Sheep classes varied a good deal in size with the biggest contests in Suffolks at Calgary where there were as many as 24 entries in a class. Pig competition was consistently keen and the breeders demonstrated that they will have quality breeding stock ready for the fall demand.



"Sa-a-y, how long have YOU been in this business?"

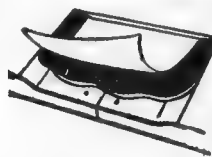
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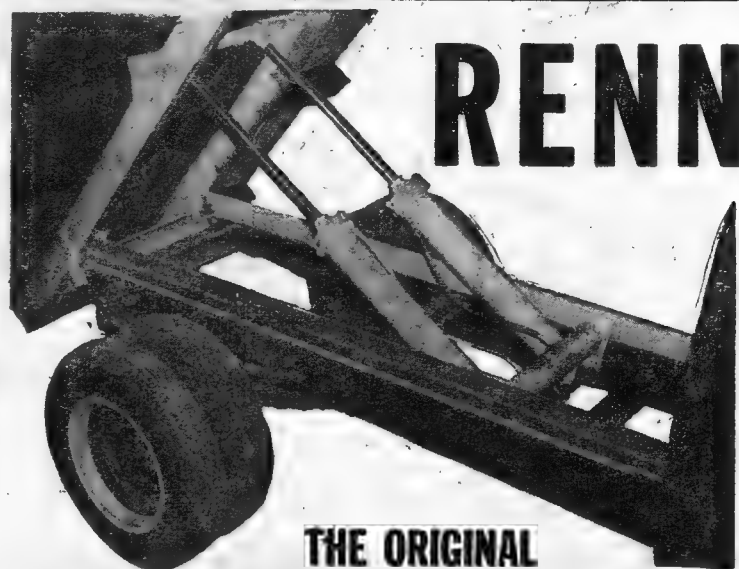
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They never stop searching for better berry strains

By TOM LEACH

I MET a lady in Vancouver the other day who knows what it means to have good, healthy plants. Besides running a dairy farm for more years than most women care to admit she worked with strawberry plants for close to twenty years.

The same principals of selection, culling and propagation were followed with the strawberry plants as she had learned were sensible policies to use in the dairy herd.

But she had to give up the business of producing high producing strains of strawberry plants. She told me that the berry growers are not willing to pay the price for good plants.

To her, a good plant was more than one that was healthy. A poor yielding plant can be healthy. What she had been looking for was a plant which would yield more than the average. Care was taken each year to select the strongest plants. They were staked and then the production from each staked plant was weighed and recorded.

She had set up her own R.O.P. station for strawberry plants. The Record of Production had to be twice as good as the average or the plant would never be used to propagate more strawberry plants. She said some of the plants could produce up to seven pounds in one season.

I did some quick calculating when she told me that. At ten thousand plants on one acre and if I could sell all my production at the jam factory at 16c a pound — why I could make \$11,000.00 or more off one acre. But my dream was quickly shattered when she said the plants had all been ploughed under and the land was back in pasture for the cows.

Now, she said, the government is going to run some tests to find out what is wrong with the production from the strawberry plantings in the Fraser Valley.

We may end up with strawberries like I tasted in California. Or "did not" taste, I should say, because they had only the coloring and appearance of strawberries. There was no flavor.

No Taste

Strolling through one of their large super-markets I was struck by the size and beauty of the berries. They were packed perfectly and the boxes were filled. Here, I thought, was the opportunity to make up for the season I had missed at home. But underneath all that luscious exterior was sweetened water and pulp.

Those strawberries turned out to be a new variety selected for its ability to produce heavy yields. What the yield per acre was I never did find out, but I

imagine the growers were contented.

That seems to be the history of small fruit production at least over the past fifty years on the west coast. A good producing variety has been planted extensively. Young runners are taken from the parent plants and set out in new land until someone discovers that the yield is not so good as it used to be. Then someone pops up with a new variety.

At one time in the history of the strawberry business in the Fraser Valley the growers bet their last dollar on Magoon. One special feature of this berry was its ability to take the bumps of long distance rail shipment. Besides that it was a fairly good yielding berry. But suddenly growers discovered that it was producing a large percentage of malformed berries. The word got around that it was "running out".

Then the Marshall came into prominence. A good solid berry, it was preferred by the jam companies. But it could not be shipped any distance and required extra rich soil conditions to produce a good crop. It did not last long.

Meanwhile a Japanese grower observed a few individual plants in a shipment of Cambells which he had purchased, were a little different from most of the shipment. He kept them separate and watched them produce extra large berries.

More Names

It required several years to multiply the plants into sufficient numbers to set out a large acreage. He managed to get enough in seven years to provide a shipment of crates to the prairies. And apparently people liked them. The consumers in Vancouver also were favorably impressed with this strawberry which had more names by the time it came on the market than you can count on your fingers.

It was jokingly called Bull's Tongue at first and after a series of rechristenings it emerged as the British Sovereign. It became the standard for comparison with new varieties. It proved to be a good producer and some growers harvested as much as eight tons per acre. It would stand up under shipment for a long distance. It had a good flavor and when the jam makers learned how to handle it they were satisfied with it for processing. But now, word is getting around that it is "running out".

One of the largest co-operatives which handles the strawberry crop from hundreds of acres in the Fraser Valley has been promoting a new variety. They have promised growers heavier yields and a number of

growers have grasped at this as though it was their only salvation. The idea brought consternation to the plant scientists.

They agreed that the Northwest variety could produce a heavy yield of strawberries. They seemed satisfied with the appearance and flavor of the crop. What they knew and regarded as a serious menace to the small fruit producing industry was that this berry carried a virus disease. It was like a typhoid carrier in humans. Capable of living with the disease itself but liable, when conditions were favorable, to pass the virus along to other varieties which would succumb to the disease.

They warned growers not to plant the new variety near other plantings. Go ahead and try the new variety if you want to, they told the growers, but at least keep them far enough away from your present crop so that this virus won't infect your British Sovereigns.

If the yield proves better, there is little chance of their warning being heeded. The urge to obtain a larger crop and the consequent higher dollar return per acre will undoubtedly prove irresistible. Whatever British Sovereigns are missed by the plough in an effort to replant with the new variety may gradually disappear from lack of attention. When they are gone we will again hear the old refrain "whatever became of those wonderful berries that used to be grown in the Fraser Valley?"

What the government hopes to do with the demonstration

plots in the Valley next year is to show that everything is not as bad as it seems. They will try and maybe prove to growers that all is not lost; that management may prove a partial answer to the declining yield of a good variety of strawberries.

Improved Yield

Instances of improved yield have already come from Oregon farms where growers are still sticking to Marshals even though the variety has "runout" in British Columbia. Growers 250 miles south of the Fraser Valley have doubled and tripled their production per acre by building their soil up, by heavy applications of manure and fertilizer. They have improved their average yield more than two tons per acre.

Good plants are also a part answer to their success in maintaining good yields. But growers of commercial berries must realize the value of those plants if they want to have a consistent supply available. They must be prepared to pay a premium for them. So far there has never been sufficient demonstration to show what they might be worth.

I am ready to go along with any plan which may show the growers how to get a paying harvest of those rich strawberries with flavor that gets right down to the core. The British Sovereign developed a reputation which will be hard to beat with a new variety. And adopting a new variety now would only once again defer the day that we would have to tackle this problem of how to maintain yield.

Here's the answer to rats and mice

TESTS of warfarin by agricultural and public health officials across Canada have resulted in complete kill or satisfactory control in more than 97 per cent of rat-and-mouse infestations.

The tests were conducted by Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in co-operation with some 300 provincial and Dominion government agriculturists, private and industrial farms, medical officers of health and municipal sanitary inspectors and agricultural schools and colleges. Tests were conducted in every section of Canada.

Reports were received by the Foundation on 202 of the tests and showed a complete kill or satisfactory control in 197 cases. Unsatisfactory results were reported in only 5 cases.

Warfarin is an anti-coagulant rodenticide discovered by Dr. Carl Paul Link of the University of Wisconsin biochemistry department. It has been used with a great deal of success in controlling rodent infestations in a wide variety of conditions and has been endorsed by many government agricultural and public

health officials and agricultural schools and colleges in both Canada and the United States.

The tests were conducted over an 18-month period in all seasons of the year. Material used was ready-to-use (.025%) warfarin, supplied by the Foundation, and similar to that on sale under various commercial brand names. No instructions for use, except those found on labels of commercial brands of warfarin, were issued.

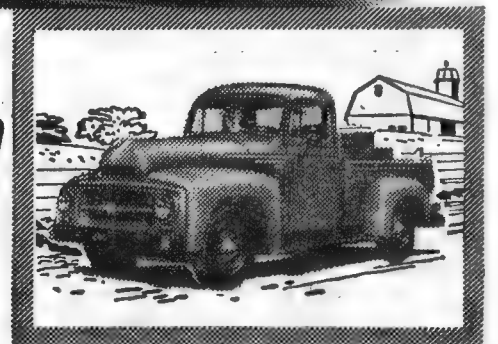
The material was tested in granaries, grain elevators, stables, piggeries, barns, compost piles, henhouses, outbuildings, corn cribs and homes in farm areas and bakeries, butcher shops, food stores, creameries, apartment buildings, restaurants and garbage dumps in urban areas. In a number of cases, it was also used successfully to control field mice and moles in orchards.

Of the total reported cases, 34.6% had a complete kill of rats or mice, 62.87% had satisfactory control, while 5 cases, or 3.48% reported "unsatisfactory control".

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What is the most encouraging fact of my life?

By REV. FRANK S. MORLEY

THE night before the Crucifixion Jesus warned Peter that Satan was out to get him. But our Lord added, "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." John also records that Jesus prayed for the rest of the disciples. More than that, as John gives us the prayer at the Last Supper, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word." That is, Jesus not only prayed for Peter and the disciples. He prayed for us. And the Bible tells us that He is still praying for us.

Christ is praying for me: that is the greatest fact of my life. I do not think anything is more encouraging than to know that someone is praying for you. It means that someone is thinking about you, someone cares about you, someone loves you. Intercessory prayer has been defined as "loving your neighbor on your knees."

But intercessory prayer is much more than that. Recent tests have shown the tremendous effect of mental telepathy. But intercessory prayer is more than telepathy. I do not think it is possible to think of a person without influencing them. What a great deal more power has prayer!

Intercessory prayer has a good effect on the one who prays. Thus Constance Garrett says that "We are blessed even as we seek a blessing for others." The great preacher, James Stewart of Edinburgh, says that he seldom makes an errand to God for another without going away with a greater blessing himself.

Great saints have believed in intercessory prayer. Thus Moses asked that if God would not bless the people, to blot his name out of the Book of Life. Paul was willing to be accused if it might save the people. Oliver Cromwell prayed, "Lord, though I am a miserable and wretched creature, I am in covenant with Thee for Thy people. Lord, however Thou do dispose of me, continue and go on to do good to them." What an encouragement to know that someone loves you like that!

And I know that I have gained more power from knowledge of folk who prayed for me in my congregation from almost anything else — except one thing.

All of us need encouragement. Helen Warden Erskine has a book, "Out of this World", telling the story of people who hid out from life. She tells of two brothers, Langley and Homer Collyer. One of them has been a concert pianist, another had been a fine scholar, a Phi Beta Kappa. They lived like penniless hermits, shut in their room. But

when police broke in they found thousands of dollars in the room.

Ella Wendall lived on stylish Fifth Avenue in complete retirement, despite the fact that she was worth fifty million dollars.

A rash of suicides has broken out among children. A boy of eleven committed suicide leaving word that he was "tired of life". A sixteen-year-old girl committed suicide saying she was "disappointed in love". A girl of fifteen committed suicide because she was forbidden to smoke. Two teen-agers, attending university in New York, living in a fashionable apartment, with everything to live for, attempted suicide. One succeeded in killing herself. The other was taken to hospital in critical condition. She had written a note telling of being tired of life. As sociologists say, suicide among children is a most unnatural phenomenon. It rises from the insecurity of our age.

Perhaps our discouragement does not come from any problem we face. It may just be a mood as that Etta Oldham tells about:

"Jis' blue, God, Jis' blue:
Ain't prayin' exactly jis' now, tear-blind I guess.
Can't see my way through.
You know those things I ast for so many times —
Maybe I hadn't orter repeated like the Pharisees do;
But I ain't stood in no market place;
It's jis' betwen me and You.
And You said, "Ast"—
Somehow I ain't astin' now
And I hardly know what to do.
Hope jis' sorter left, but
Faith's still here—
Faith ain't gone too.
I know how 'tis — a thousand years
Is as a single day with You;
And I ain't meanin' to temp You
with "If You be . . ."
And I ain't doubtin' You;
But I ain't prayin' tonight, God.
Jis' blue."

Have you ever felt like that?

Then there is only one thing that helps you: the knowledge that Christ is praying for you. Here human helpers fail. In all the deep places of life, human helpers do fail.

A man was rescued at sea in a rubber boat. How a man can endure in the waters of the sea in those little rubber boats is a mystery. He explained it: "My only hope was that I knew I was being sought". So in the storms of life our only hope lies in remembering that Christ is searching for us.

Despite the Bible testimony of the resurrection of Christ, few Christians think of Christ being alive. Indeed it has been said that "Most Christians do not ex-

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pect their religion to do them any good". That is because they have never thought of Christ being alive and caring for them.

That was Paul's constant experience. Christ was alive, helping him. "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Another time Paul said, "At my first answer no man stood with me, but all men forsook me." What kept him going then? Read on — "Notwithstanding the Lord stood with me and strengthened me".

A young fellow got into a bad scrape. He had been a rascal who had been often helped by the Church Board and now they

decided they could do nothing further. So they sent the minister to tell the mother they were through with him. The mother said, "I don't blame you and the Board in the least for the course you have taken. You have been very kind. You have helped more than we had any right to expect. But his mother can't take that way. She can't wash her hands of him. Why I gave him life. I rocked him to sleep in these arms, I fed him and cared for him. I can't go back on him, because he is mine".

So when all things fail us, when the world looks very drab and our work fails and our friends disappoint and problems

just overwhelm us so that we don't know what to do, remember, Jesus is praying for you. It has helped me a thousand times. It will help you more than you ever know until you try it.

As the writer to the Hebrews

said, "Wherefore He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." Christ, praying for us! That's what the Bible says!

An old-fashioned teacher gets the best results

By A. L. O'FARRELL

JUST at the close of the school year, we visited the intermediate room in the village school at Piapot, Sask. It was such a pleasant classroom, spic-and-span because it had just been redecorated. And the walls were practically bare!

We remembered what a Normal Instructor had once said about "cluttered walls" and realized how right he was. This was certainly more restful. Only the odd piece of work had been posted, evidently that which had been considered best. We wondered how such a thing could happen in an age when the child "mustn't" compete, except with himself, for no child must be allowed to feel "inferior".

The explanation came when Miss Bethel, the teacher, told us "We don't do much poster work here. I guess I'm a bit old-fashioned. I like to concentrate on things like spelling and arithmetic and writing". Her smile was so disarming we were scarcely prepared for what we found when, at her suggestion, we examined the children's workbooks.

Those books showed an organization, a neatness and industry that amazed us. All the writing was quite legible, and much of it was excellent. Most of the pupils kept each subject in a notebook for that purpose, but some used large looseleaf binders and each subject was in a special section. Instead of posting their work, here it was, all carefully arranged in their workbooks, each an interesting "little world" in itself.

We were struck by the apparent pride the children took not only in their own work but in that of their fellows. We were not allowed to miss anyone's book!

Studying their work, we felt how busy they had been all year, for there was the evidence in black and white. We felt, too, their spirit of co-operation, and we knew that none of them was likely to be "frustrated" by having an especially good sample of

a classmate's work posted. That would not be "competition". It would be recognizing a standard of excellence.

This attitude was emphasized when it was decided to read to us some of their compositions. The children were eager to have Kenny's story read. Kenny had pretended he was an old second-hand car and had given a most graphic account of his experiences. Evidently this had delighted the class when it was first read, so they wanted the visitor to hear it.

They were recognizing a standard of excellence.

Again, during Literature class, the teacher read a description of the old Red River carts and connected this with the carts that are being made for Saskatchewan's Jubilee next year. Would the builder be able to put the squeak into the new carts that the old ones had had, and who knew anything about that builder? We were surprised that several of the children had "seen all about it in the paper" and were able to tell the class what they had read. The rest of the pupils showed an interest in what was related without a trace of that "Oh, yeah, who do you think you are, reading newspapers to show off!"

The class knew its standards. If some one could do "best", it was recognized without envy. Next time everyone would do better to try to be "best". So far as we could see, these wholesome young Canadians were not being damaged in any way by this "attitude".

We understood now what Miss Bethel had meant when she said she was a bit old-fashioned. And we felt if more of our teachers were old-fashioned enough to train a roomful of eager little Canadians to recognize excellence, to strive for it, and to feel no envy when others attain it, the "crisis in education" might well be handled, and competition would automatically take care of itself.



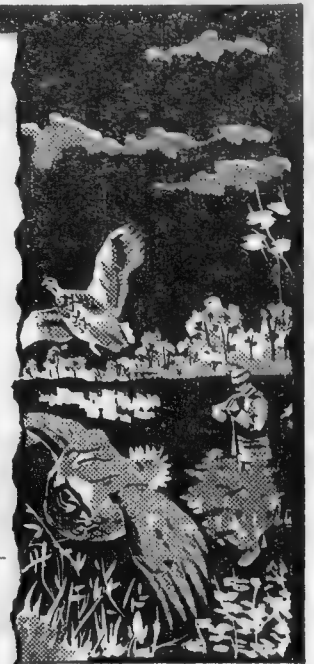
BOB KERMATH

POPULAR OUTDOOR EDITOR
OF THE MONTREAL STAR
SAYS...

Amongst the many varieties of upland game, there is no species that is more universally popular or affords more fascinating sport than the ruffed grouse, or partridge. Where these birds have been shot at to any extent, there are none more tricky or more capable of providing a real test of the hunter's skill. Much of the success in this type of shooting depends on the individual's ability for fast co-ordination of mind and muscle. But, regardless of the shooter's ability to react quickly, a good deal also depends on the choice of the right gun and ammunition for the job. Since most of the shots offered are within thirty yards, a wide spread of pellets is a distinct advantage and a full choke gun is not advisable. A modified choke, improved cylinder or even a cylinder barrel, is far more satisfactory.

In considering which type of shot shell to use, a word or two should be said in appreciation of our own Canadian ammunition which is second to none in power, performance and general quality. The development of the "Pressure-Sealed Crimp" several years back has practically put an end to blown patterns, and lacquer waterproofing has made the shells impervious to any weather conditions. And when it comes to velocities, energy and killing power, our shells are tops.

Partridge are not as hard to put out of business as are ducks, and with most of the shots at close range, it therefore follows that the use of a relatively small sized shot can be quite effective enough for killing purposes. The No. 7½ Maxum shell, for example, contains about 436 pellets, as against 169 pellets for the No. 4 shot size in the same kind of shell. In this type of shooting a large pattern with good density gives best results. At the usual distances at which partridge are shot the 7½ size pellet delivers more than adequate striking energy for a clean kill. A satisfactory pattern density is one which will ensure five or six pellets hitting within the vital area. The 7½ shot shell used in a cylinder barrel fulfills all of these requirements and will give a very wide spread of shot with an excellent chance of connecting on a fast flying target.



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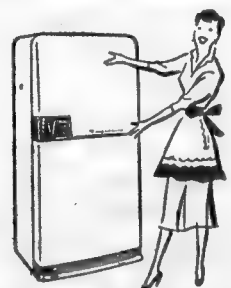
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THE delivery of hogs at Canadian packing plants is likely to average in excess of 129,000 head weekly during the coming months of October, November and December. Domestic consumption will probably take somewhat less than 100,000 head weekly so that this country will have a fairly substantial surplus.

This information was given to the semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture held recently at Amherst, Nova Scotia, by Ralph K. Bennett, chief of livestock marketing in the federal department of agriculture. He said that the United States is a natural market for the surplus but hog production is on the up trend there and trade in the U.S.A. are unofficially forecasting the low in Chicago will be 19 to 20 cents

What we need most is better, not bigger, hogs

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

live weight or from \$25.35 to \$26.65, dressed weight.

He expressed the opinion that the Toronto equivalent would be fairly close to those figures because the extra cut-out and higher quality of Canadian hogs should largely offset the duty, freight and additional expense, including costs of selling (from Calgary to the U.S. northwestern states, costs total about 4 cents a pound live weight).

The quality of Canadian hogs must be maintained in order to meet with consistent consumer demand in the United States, said Mr. Bennett.

The percentage of A, B1 and C grades going to market is not high enough. The figures are as follows for the first half of 1954:

Grade	Canada	Alberta	Ontario
A	26.2	19.6	29.1
B1	44.2	45.2	46.3
C	8.7	12.6	7.2
Total gradings	2,029,863	444,925	655,402

Mr. Bennett said that the problem is simply that hog carcasses are carrying too much fat and the public is eating less fat. Furthermore, it is uneconomical to produce surplus fat on hog carcasses. Practically all of the fat is trimmed off and rendered

into lard, the price of which brings around 7 to 9 cents a pound. The price of Canadian hogs in the United States will depend on the quality of lean hogs. U.S.A. buyers are not interested in fat hogs for that country raises plenty of that kind. The importance of quality cannot be overemphasized.

Change Grades

A committee of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has made a study of new hog grades proposed by the National Swine Committee, and reported to the semi-annual CFA convention at Amherst. The report was generally favorable to the outlines of the new grades stating that the present grades do not always indicate the commercial value to the buyer or the actual carcass characteristics to the producer. This makes it difficult to establish equitable differentials between the grades, particularly between grades A and B1. Further study was recommended. Mr. Bennett said the adoption of the proposed grades would bring about a decided improvement in the quality of Canadian hogs.

Canadian hog production reached a high point in 1944 when 8.9 million head were graded at packing plants. The total had dropped back to 4.9 million in 1951 and increased to 6.7 million in 1952 and went down to 5 million in 1953. In the latter year western Canada produced 46 per cent of the total.

Exports last year included 21,124 live hogs and additional pork products raising the total equivalent to 571,000 hogs or 11.4 per cent of the total gradings. In the first 23 weeks of 1954 exports totalled approximately 190,000 hogs or 7.7 per cent of the 2,460,131 gradings. The domestic disappearance of pork in the first 5 months of 1954 dropped approximately 14,000 head a week compared with the same period in the previous year. Prices moved up the first of June reaching a top of \$39.50 for Grade A, Toronto. Deliveries averaged around the total of domestic disappearance. When increased deliveries developed the price moved down correspondingly to the United States trend.

It now costs 4 cents a pound to ship meat from Alberta to eastern centers compared with slightly over 2 cents a pound in 1939 and this has the tendency of curtailing the eastern market. However, the population of British Columbia increased by 438,000 between 1939 and 1953 requiring an additional 138,000 hogs a year. Furthermore, the population of the 12 most westerly states in the U.S.A. increased from 16 million to 26.5 million through 1925 to 1948. All those states are deficient in hog products and are readily accessible to Alberta.

The home market, of course, is very important. Since 1939 Canada's population increased by nearly 4 million. At the 1953

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COUNTRY people are never much to go by clocks. In fact, I've found that few clocks in farm homes ever work, and the majority of watches carried by farmers are the machinery type that come at a dollar and a quarter delivered and tell time in a general sort of way. It's quite an interesting experiment to watch the way folks in the country tell time.

In the morning she always knows when it's ten o'clock by the telephone. Just as regular as can be the telephone rings three longs and two shorts as Tabitha Maby calls up Mrs. Higgins for the gossip of the neighborhood. Of course that's the general call for folks on our line to all pick up the receivers and listen. It makes you laugh to see the way they always carefully place one hand over the mouthpiece and then slip the receiver off the hook, so's no one will know they are listening. Yet, everybody on the line knows that everybody else listens.

That's only one example of the ways to tell the time. In the summertime it's gauged by the way the sunlight comes in the windows. It's twelve o'clock when it hits the run in front of the stove . . . and in the afternoon it's five o'clock when the sun hits that bare worn spot in front of the sideboard. She has variations for the time of year and on dull days, you can always depend on the mailman . . . because he has prided himself on being at our box at a quarter of three every fine day for the past thirteen years.

Have you ever watched a man plowing on a cold, Fall day? He'll tramp back and forth . . . back and forth . . . with his head bent to escape the driving force of a cold, Fall rain . . . and then you'll see him stop . . . at the end of a furrow . . . pull out his watch whether it's going or not . . . look at the horses . . . take his hat partly off, and scratch his head, and then make one or two more furrows as the case may be, and unhitch. He'll water the horses, feed them . . . stop to wash in the back woodshed and be in the house at the stroke of the twelve.

Telling time when you're doing chores is largely from force of habit. You usually get to the barn at the same time each morning . . . and perform much the same work every day. By the time you get through pulping the turnips or putting

rate of consumption that means an additional 24,000 hogs weekly out of inspected kill will be required.

If hog producers are to experience an expanding market they must produce a quality product. When the housewife goes into the market to do her shopping, she wants to buy lean pork cuts and lean hams and bacons. She will pay more for vegetable shortening than for lard. The hog producer must cater to her taste.

Who cares about the time?

By HARRY J. BOYLE

down the hay or feeding the hens or some other job, you know that the time has rolled around to the point where it's dinnertime.

Telling the time is a combination of what your inner man and the outer man have to say on the subject. The inner man is clamouring for "vittles" and the outer man watches for the signs.

My grandfather carried a watch every day of his life. He had a little key in a pocket on the bib of his overalls and he used to religiously wind the watch every night when he went to bed. I've often seen someone stop him and say, "What time is it?" He would look at the sky, scratch the side of his head, take the watch out and squint at

it for a long moment and then he would tell the time. I never thought anything about it, until one day I noticed that when he told the time there was five minutes difference in what he said and what the watch told. I asked him and he laughed and said, "Heck, boy, I never could tell what a watch tells. I've never been able to read time from a watch in my life. I can tell it within five minutes, but people don't believe you unless they see you looking at a watch."

Payments for crop failures under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, for the year 1953, by provinces: Manitoba, \$495,268; Saskatchewan, \$1,053,858; Alberta, \$905,023.

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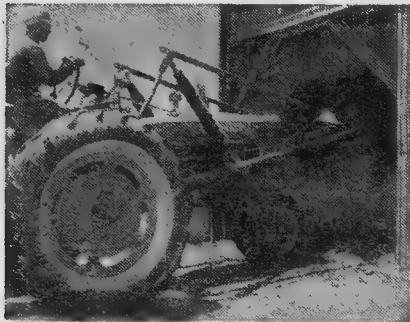
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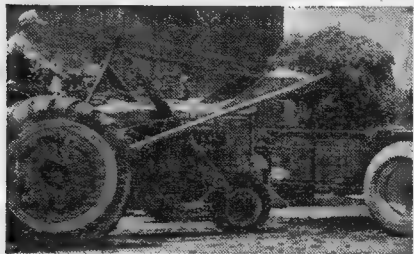
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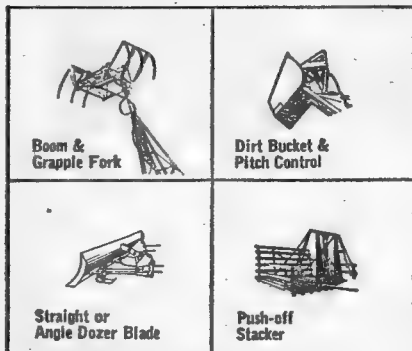
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The hens love music and soap operas

By JANE HAVENS

DO hens like music? Are they willing to shell out more eggs to the tune of Brahms Lullaby or a lively two-step? Through the years the lowly egg has provided pin money for the farmer's wife when crops failed. Trips "back home" have been made possible by the egg money deposited in grandmother's cherished teapot on the kitchen shelf. Small wonder that egg production has come to the fore among our most progressive farmers.

John Patko, twenty-four-year-old farmer of Tilley, Alta., became interested in raising the production of his farm flock of New Hampshire chickens after graduating from Olds Agricultural School. Accustomed to sing while working around the chicken pens he gradually came to the conclusion that his hens were more active while he was singing. Did music soothe the feathered breast? Since hatching eggs were his main concern, the biggest problem was to keep birds of a heavy breed active during the winter months. Music was used in dairy barns, why not in henhouses!

He installed a radio in one of the laying pens. That winter egg production in the experimental pen increased 10% over the other two pens. The hens consumed less feed; were healthier and more active. They did not show their usual nervous reaction when strangers entered the pen or the train whistled for the crossing a short distance from the henhouse. The number of deformed eggs, which are caused by sudden shock, dropped to almost nil.

Hens seemed to show a decided preference for soft music and

talking programs, such as soap operas. Jazz and wild-west programs were decidedly out. When the radio was turned off they tended to lose interest in their feed and return to the roosts. In comparison with the experimental pen, where the nests were well filled, the half empty nests of the other pens were markedly noticeable. Patko is convinced that music pays off in the poultry business.

The ranch consists of seventy-four acres of irrigated land. Very little feed is raised. Patko figures it pays to buy feed from the farmers. The big crop is hay. Since specialized poultry raising pays extra dividends, especially in the irrigated district where overhead is high, the Patkos changed from commercial egg production to that of hatching eggs. In four months of the latter their earnings topped those of eight months of commercial production. It also tended to improve the flock, due to the difference in egg value.

Losses High

The first year losses were high among the roosters due to cannibalism. Through an electric hatchery in Calgary, Patko procured specs — red plastic on a rim, fastened by a cotterpin through the nostril. At first the birds missed the feed trough, walked into posts and bumped into each other. Loss from cannibalism ceased. The first year out of 35 roosters only 15 passed inspection tests. The second year, with specs, 100 were raised and 90 passed the test.

Early years were full of difficulties. In March, 1951, a blizzard struck without warning. Patko walked 1½ miles to a telephone to cancel an order

Meditations at Twilight

By A. L. MARKS

IN 1923, discussions were taking place across the province regarding the proposed change in the Alberta liquor laws.

As might be expected, there was always an interested, and usually, a good-sized gathering in the various meetings.

At the opening of each address the speaker announced that he would abstain, so far as possible, from quoting statistics, for two reasons: firstly, they were nearly always misunderstood, misinterpreted or quickly forgotten, and, secondly, their usual net result was to put the listeners to sleep.

To illustrate that likelihood, he told the story of the census-taker who called at the house of a good Irish farmer, in the course of his duties.

He knocked at the door. The farmer answered the knock, and was asked his name, and the following conversation ensued:

Are you married, Mr. Moriarity? and was answered by "yes". "Have you any children?" The answer was: "Only three, thank God," whereupon the census-taker asked him: "Why do you thank God because you have only three children?"

Moriarity replied: "I was readin' yestidday that ivery foorth child born in the worruld is a Chinaman."

His family had stopped just in time.

The story got the usual laugh, but the incident had repercussions.

A year or two after that meeting, the speaker had a visitor from the same district who had not been present at the meeting but had heard from a woman who had been in the audience at the time, that the speaker had not told the truth, but had misrepresented facts.

The woman complained: "He said that every fourth kid born in the world was a Chinaman. I got six kids and none of them is a Chinaman!"

This story is authentic, for I was the speaker.

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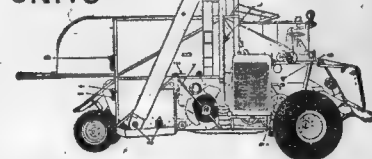
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for 1,000 baby chicks, due on the train from Calgary. The chicks, already on the train, were taken off by the hatchery. The chicks arrived April 1st, and two weeks later a snow storm kept the Patkos in the brooder house all night with every blanket they possessed hung on the walls to prevent drafts. The brooder stove was kept going and the chicks saved.

Two months later a deluge of rain flooded the pen which housed the roosters and 25 of the choicest birds were paralyzed. Mrs. Patko saved all but 5 by feeding a warm mash with a little brandy in it.

The houses now have modern equipment and the Patkos enjoy chicken raising. It is a business that can be started with a small amount of capital, yields quick returns and makes farm life interesting.

Greases for farm machinery

GREASES are made by cooling lubricating oil with soap. The lubricating qualities of the grease depend on the oil used and the type of grease depends on the soap used and the method of manufacture. A large number of grease types are made, and each has its particular advantages and uses. Often fillers such as graphite are used in grease which is to be used in places where the bearings turn slowly and there are very heavy loads. Very few, if any, farm machines require this type of grease.

Quite recently greases known as "all purpose" greases have been developed. They are given the name "all purpose" because they are water resistant and can operate over a wide range of temperature. They are also stable and have long life. This type of grease is suitable for all farm machine bearings although it is more expensive than the ordinary greases.

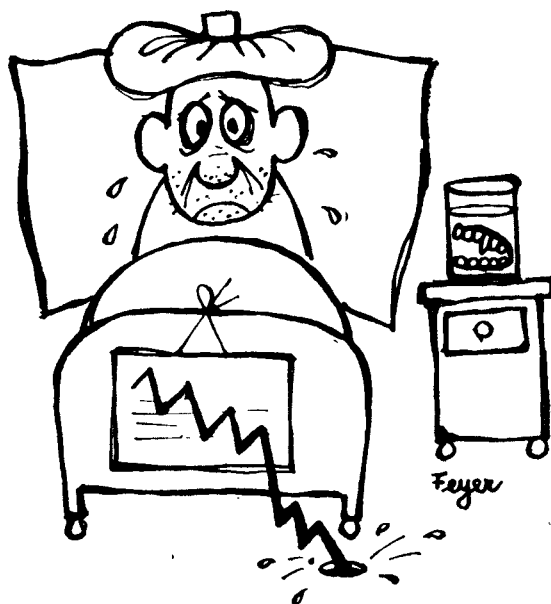
In general, farm machines have two types of bearings; plain, and ball or roller.

For plain bearings a grease which is heavy enough to stay in the bearing and form a seal at each end should be chosen.

Ball and roller bearings require a lighter grease than plain bearings, and for this reason most bearings of this type have a seal to keep the grease in and dirt out.

Care should be used in greasing bearings with seals to make sure that the seals are not forced out thus allowing dirt to get into the bearings.

Bearings which are greased only once a season should be greased with the amount and type of grease recommended by the implement manufacturer to make sure that they will get proper lubrication and the seals will not be damaged.



Got those cost-of-living blues?

Most people seem to have them these days.

Prices have gone up and up

...food, housing, just about anything

you can think of.

But gasoline has tried hard to keep its feet on the ground...

and with some success...

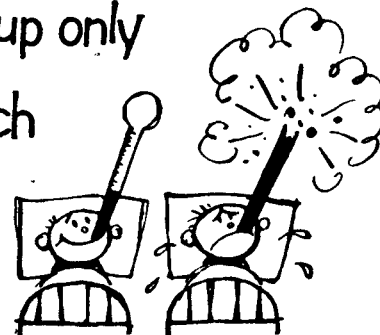
Because while wholesale prices in general are up 119%...more than double what they were before

the war... Esso gasolines

across Canada are up only

42%...about a third as much

as most other things.



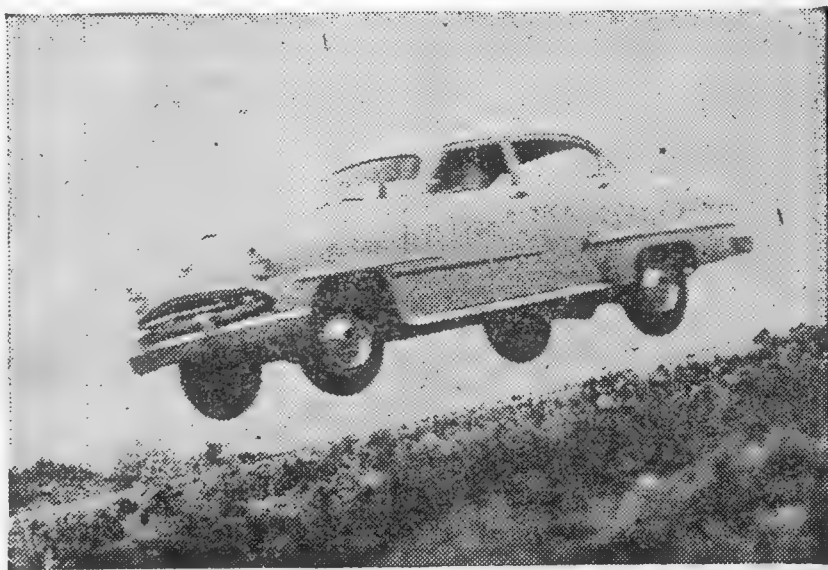
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



Round the clock, cars roar wide open over the fastest and most modern test track in the world. The high-speed curves of this new Chrysler Corporation track are so carefully contoured that a driver can round them at more than 100 miles per hour without touching the steering wheel!



Splashing into a miniature lake, this new Plymouth gets a soaking bath. This gruelling test tells engineers whether water can get into vital operating parts, how brakes react, and whether there are body leaks.



Sailing over the bumps before coming to earth with a jolt that will pound and strain every part of the car. Such testing results in better shock absorbers and springs . . . brings you a safer, softer ride.

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assures you of greater car value

Zooming day and night around the fastest test track in the world . . . pounding over an obstacle course of hills, curves, rocks, sand and water hazards . . . these cars are getting the works!

Skilled drivers are doing their utmost to *beat them to death* at Chrysler Corporation's new 4000-acre proving grounds—the toughest automotive test centre of its kind. They'll punish these cars more in a few short weeks than you could in years of normal driving. In the process, Chrysler Corporation engineers will discover new ways of assuring you ever longer service . . . *and ever more value*

. . . from a new Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler car.

Pictured below are just a few of the countless tests these cars take. After 18,000 bruising miles over some of the best and the worst roads ever planned by man, the test cars are torn down and tested part by part. These careful checks with scientifically-designed equipment all aid in Chrysler's never-ending search to *prove and improve* car value.

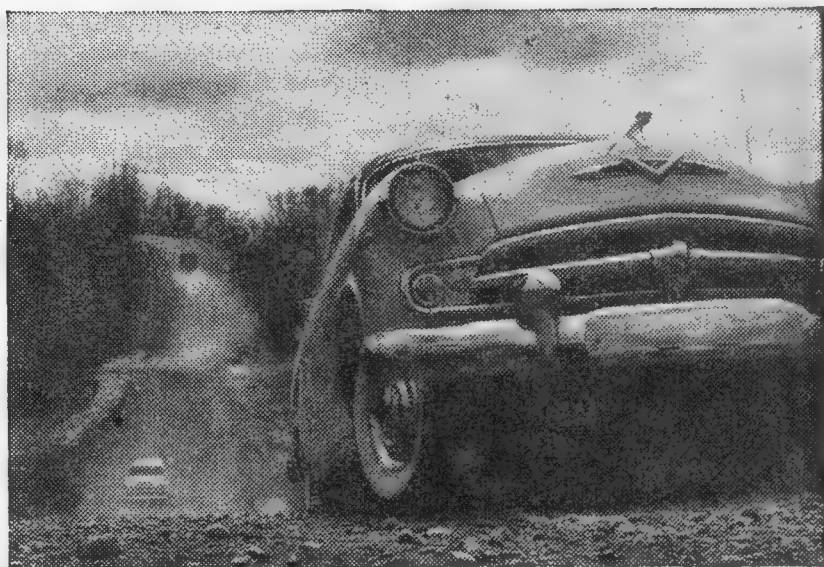
No wonder people expect more . . . and get more . . . from Chrysler products.

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CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED



Churning into deep sand at a brisk rate of speed, the test driver twists the steering wheel again and again. He's getting facts on axles, wheels, transmissions, drive shafts—all to make a better car for you.



Topping a hill after a jarring run over a washboard road, this car heads for heavily rutted gravel and a bumpy, block road. Engineers will discover how well springs, shock absorbers, steering assembly can take it.

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What a thrill! Bony limbs fill out; ugly hollows fill up; neck no longer scrawny; body loses half-starved, sickly "bean-pole" look. Thousands of girls, women, men, who never could gain before, are now proud of shapely, healthy-looking bodies. They thank the special vigor-building, flesh-building tonic, **Ostrex**. Its tonics, stimulants, invigorators, iron, vitamin B₁, calcium, enrich blood, improve appetite and digestion so food gives you more strength and nourishment; put flesh on bare bones. Don't fear getting too fat. Stop when you've gained the 5, 10, 15 or 20 lbs. you need for normal weight. Costs little. New "get acquainted" size only 60c. Try famous **Ostrex Tonic Tablets** for new pep, vigor and added pounds, this very day. At all druggists.

What does your handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural-born salesman or would you make a better mechanic? Have you got hidden talent for art, cookery or stenography? Would you be interested in getting the verdict of an expert on the character your handwriting reveals?

The Farm and Ranch has arranged with Mr. David Meyer, the author of this new and regular feature of the Farm and Ranch, to analyze the handwriting of its readers. Here are the rules:

Write at least 12 lines with pen and ink on good paper. Do NOT—repeat—NOT use a ball-point pen or pencil. Send it together with 25 cents in coin—

DAVID MEYER.

7½ Jane St., New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and always enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Meet some people who complicate life

By DAVID MEYER

EVERYONE of us knows at least one person to whom we feel like saying, "For Heaven's sake, isn't life difficult enough without your complicating matters still more!"

To some extent all of us are guilty of this tendency. We are an anxious and worrisome race and can rarely let things well enough alone. But some of us go overboard in complicating things. Here are some of the ways in which this trait shows up in handwriting:

portion in size to the following small letters. This graphological disharmony reveals a disharmony of the soul. The writer is a perfectionist, one of those impossible people whom it is impossible to please. The great Norwegian dramatist, Henrik Ibsen, wrote a play bearing the name of its central character, Brand. Brand is a perfectionist who is so out of tune with realities that his friends run from him, and even nature in the end cannot stand him and

1 e 2 t 3 Mon 4 Indian 5 M

Note the elongated ending to the letter e. The writer sleeps poorly, for he stays up a good part of the night plotting and intriguing in his mind on how to trap his partner, colleague or business associate. He rarely takes a statement at face value no matter how transparently honest it is, but must dig and probe and fuss over what the statement might possibly conceal. He feels that the speaker has something altogether different in the back of his mind. And if, after failing 99 times to discover a piece of chicanery or to trap his partner, he succeeds the hundredth time, he feels fully justified in continuing to spend sleepless nights for the rest of his life in the hope of repeating the performance.

In sample 2, note that the t-bar is to the left of the vertical stroke. Here we have a writer who makes it his life work to procrastinate. He just cannot get himself to say "aye" or "nay" without going through a dozen Hamlet soliloquies. It is not that he is weighing the facts before making a decision. Rather, he is constitutionally incapable of committing himself. And while he hems and haws, opportunity comes and goes and all he has left to console himself with, is that he is still a free agent, still free to commit himself when the right time comes.

In sample 3, observe that the capital letter is way out of pro-

hurls him down a precipice to get rid of him. These writers carry in their souls an idealized image of what men and women should be and of the way they should behave. And because they cannot live up to this inner image, the writer carps and fumes, scolds and berates, cannot hold on to friends and makes plenty of enemies. Women who write this way will break an engagement if their sweetheart comes to visit them with an imperfect shave. And a boss who writes this way is an unholy terror.

In sample 4 we have still another complicator. The word is taken from a letter written to a husband by his wife, who left him. The wife, member of a small sect burdened by the Messianic complex, left her husband to teach the principles of world salvation to the children on an Indian reservation somewhere in Arizona. It is her conviction that the world needs to be saved and by teaching lofty principles to Indian children, she will contribute her mite to saving humanity from itself. Now, it never occurred to this woman that the American Indians not only have no voice in international affairs, but have no say even in American domestic policy. How in the world she came to the conclusion that the Indian can save mankind in this atomic-hydrogen bomb age is beyond me. The fact is, her

handwriting gives the show away. She cannot be given credit for meaning well. Note that the writing is narrow and backslanted. This tells us she is affected and pretentious, without a shred of honest and spontaneous feeling or sentiment. She is so sterile within, so out of contact with real, not fancied, humanity that she feels compelled to make up for her inner void by resorting to all sorts of extreme postures and adventures.

Complicator No. 5, unlike No. 4, who is an offensive egotist, is good-natured, naive, gullible, an incurable romantic and an amusing screw-ball. No matter how old these writers become, they never grow up. And this is both their virtue and failing. They cannot give up their adolescent dreams of purpling heights, fantastic achievement, the multitudes at their feet. I said these writers are good-natured, but their largesse becomes burdensome because for every dime they give they expect dollars in return. They will not say so and will not show their disappointment in the open. But in the dark of night they will weep in self-pity, whisper their disappointment in an unappreciative humanity, silently berate their husbands or wives for taking advantage of them. They wake up in the morning with red eyes and pounding headaches, fumble at their tasks, neglect their duties and go through the day's chores as in a dream. They are really out of this world, and in their better moments can be very amusing.

Complicator No. 6 can be much more irritating than No. 5 for this one also has an imagination that runs away with him but he is aggressive and head-strong. No weeping in the night for him. He lets you have it in broad daylight. Note that the last stroke of the capital M is taller than the preceding strokes. His aggressive conceit is really something to reckon with. He is an awful meddler and every family has known at least one such provocative member.

If there is an argument within earshot, he is bound to join in and wind up with the contestants forgetting their differences and turning upon him as the trouble maker. He is always leading with his chin and you can't tell him anything. These writers are devotees of the movie fan magazines. If it's a man, he'll find fault with his wife for not looking like a movie queen. If it's a woman, she'll cover up her disappointment that he does not look like a hunk of Hollywood "beefcake" by constant scolding, nagging and fault-finding. They are always seeking something "big" and glamorous. Little do they know that if they had to live with these glamor pussies for just one month, even a jet plane would be too slow in getting them home again.

"TIME IS MONEY..."

POWER STEERING



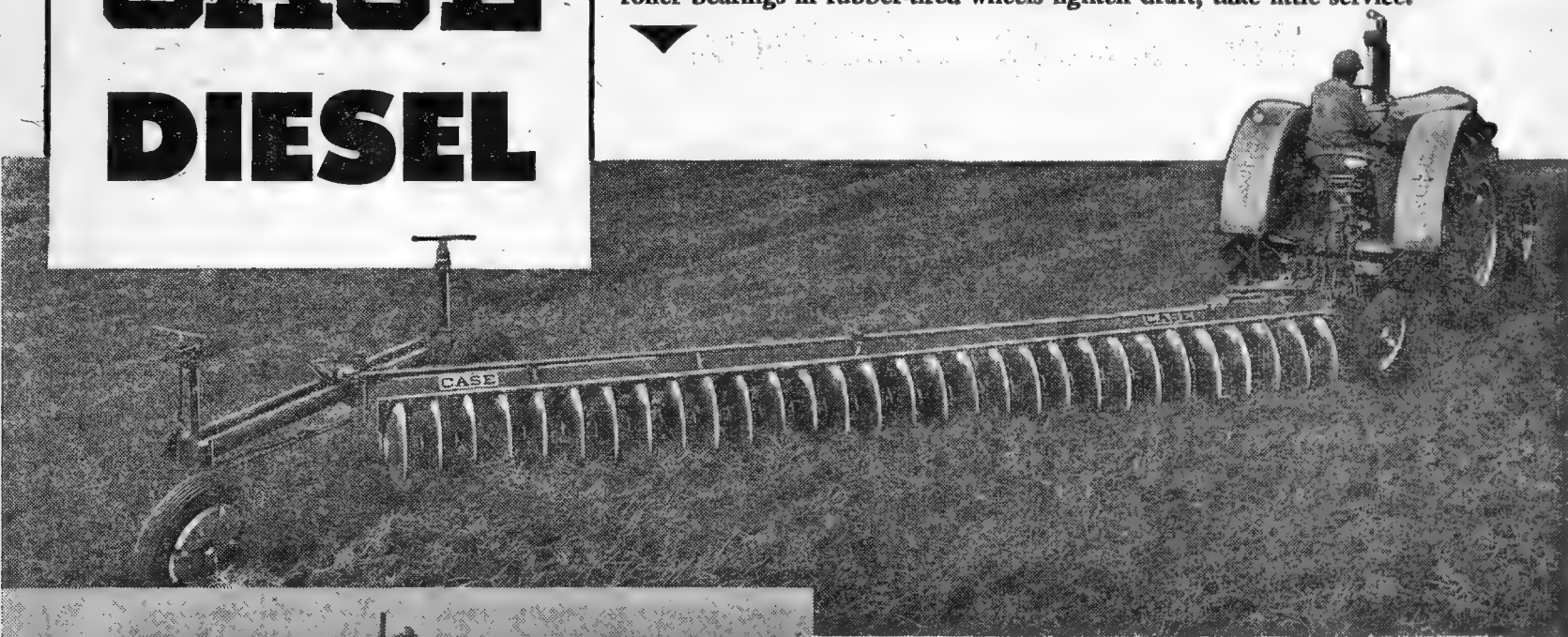
CASH IN

WITH THESE GREAT
CASE TIME SAVERS...

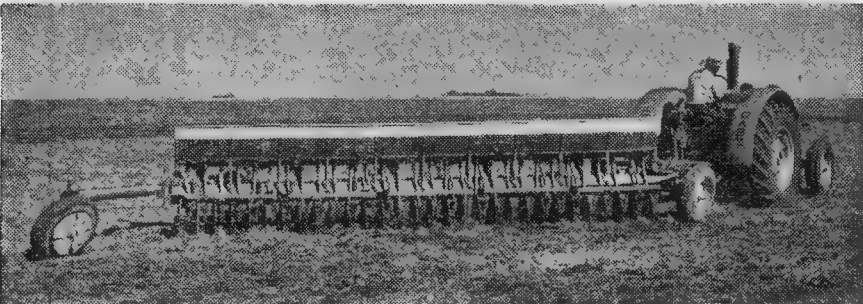
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Plow acres in minutes with 12, 15, or 18-foot giant Case One-Way "W" Plow. Follows true on curves, shifts quickly to trail on the road. Easy adjustments. Your choice of manual or hydraulic control. Sealed ball bearings on gangs and tapered roller bearings in rubber-tired wheels lighten draft, take little service.



Make good use of scarce moisture with the Case lister-type Press Drill. Lister-type openers spaced at 14 inches sow in broad bands about 6 inches wide to reduce moisture competition among plants. Flexibly-mounted press wheels put seeds in firm contact with moist soil. Famous Case Seedmeter maintains remarkably accurate drop from each run. Converts to usual 7-inch drill. Two units shown here in dual hitch.



Disk and sow in one trip with wide "W-2" one-way Case disk. Finish your fallowing in a hurry. Independently-mounted 3½-foot gangs with rugged strength and plenty of weight penetrate evenly in uneven land. Sows with famous Case Seedmeter precision. Trails straight and true on road. Your choice of 12 and 15-foot sizes, manual or hydraulic control.

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☐ "W" One-Way Plow ☐ "W-2" One-Way Disk

What else? _____

Name _____

Address _____



MOST of us don't have to be concerned about not being able to take it with us — we haven't got it.

We heard about a farmer who had an ornery, fence-busting old cow. For years he tried tin cans on her back, yolks, and all the old cures. Nothing worked. She just up and walked through any fence ever built at will. Finally the man got a new idea. He rebuilt a pair of old army field glasses to fit the cow, strapped them on her, and turned her loose. Well, sir, old Bossy pawed, snorted, plunged, reared, and frothed at the mouth, at fences a quarter of a mile from where she was standing. But they all stood up. She plumb exhausted herself. She lost weight and her milk production was down. The baffled look on her mean old face was almost pitiful. But it cured her. Now almost leaning on a fence she doesn't bother it. She just looks at it scornfully and assumes a "how dumb do you think I am" look.

No patent on the idea — try it if you like.

An optimist is a person who works a crossword puzzle with a pen.

Even in it's run-down condition a lot of people are getting more out of the dollar than they put into getting it.

Queer, but a nation is only well when there is no Relief in sight.

Mr. John Diefenbaker, M.P., recently, is reported to have said:

"There is a sense of unreality about debates on foreign affairs when so few of the men have been abroad. M.P.'s should have an opportunity to see things first-hand for themselves."

Come, come, now, John — not so fast. We can all see what this is leading up to. Why instead of having three-quarters of the members lounging in their hotel rooms while the House is in session we would have them fitting all over the world. M.P.'s

A Little Wheat— A Little Chaff

By IVAN HELMER

sipping champagne and oogling the mademoiselles in Paris, M.P.'s gulping caviar on the Baltic; having a fling at the Roulette wheels in Monte Carlo, and openly buying sweepstake tickets and playing the Soccer Pools in Britain.

And we know who will be expected to pick up the check, too. Personally, we aren't in a position to make any major expenditure at this time and neither is anyone else that we know. Let us just "table" the matter, eh?

We'll live longer if we don't
INSIST on our RIGHT-OF-WAY.

We've often wondered what those tunes — the word is used loosely — were that they play on — on the bagpipes. Well: "That the folk songs of Scotland are very similar to those of Japan is a surprising discovery made recently by Marie Slocombe of the British Broadcasting Corporation's recorded programmes library."

One thing the automobile has practically eliminated is the horse-thief.

According to an item released by the Hungarian News and Information Service, the Hungarian government has ordered the manufacture of 1,000, 8-berth caravans for tractor drivers and farm workers who have no permanent accommodation. The caravans are to be furnished as "a home from home — with adequate heating, comfortable beds and bathing facilities."

The way our housing program is going maybe we ought to look into something like this. Be easy for the

mortgage company to make repossession, too.

It's easy to guess a woman's age — but how are you going to find out if you're right?

The Russians have been fooling around trying to work out a scheme for controlling their warm and cold air currents with the idea of making over their climate to suit them. So far they haven't got anywhere with this, but they have discovered what they consider "the best way of combatting drought." It's something that Western Canada farmers might try next winter when the thermometer is, say under 20 below, and not too brisk a north wind blowing over the prairies. "Fields should be plowed while the snow is on them, burying the snow and thus retaining the moisture in the soil."

Just because some wives think they are smarter than their husbands doesn't mean that they are conceited.

Some people have all the luck — just listen to this: "Eric Simms, the BBC's ornithologist (we just looked that up and it means bird-man) is a firm believer that he was born under a lucky star. Other people wait days, months or even years to hear or see a particular bird, but Simms frequently goes to an area and hears his bird within the first day or so, without even hunting for it."

And here's something that might interest the ladies who "Never have a thing to wear on my head": In London, a leading library that has wo-

men's hats instead of books as its stock in trade is soon to open. It will start with at least 100 exclusive models on the shelves. Borrow your choice (for a fee), return it within two days or pay overdue fine. Guaranteed no duplications — every hat will be sterilized upon return.

Nobody thinks more of his customer than a Credit Manager.

Pretty soon we won't even have to scratch ourselves. We'll just push a button and fingers will come out of the air and do the job for us. We picked this up in a household-help pamphlet: "Manufacturers of aerosols and sprays are becoming so conscious of energy-saving possibilities of their product that they are starting to make types that do two jobs with the one squirt. For example, one of the latest developments is a spray that helps prevent a painful sunburn and shoos the flies away at the same time." Don't know how you can get along without that one, but if you can here's another: "It is no longer necessary to stoop to clean the bath tub. A new long handled tub cleaner has been designed with a sponge at one end to save tubber's backs." Now if they will just fix this thing so you can pick potatoes with it they will really have a saver.

Too many rounds of pleasure may make it tough to square up.

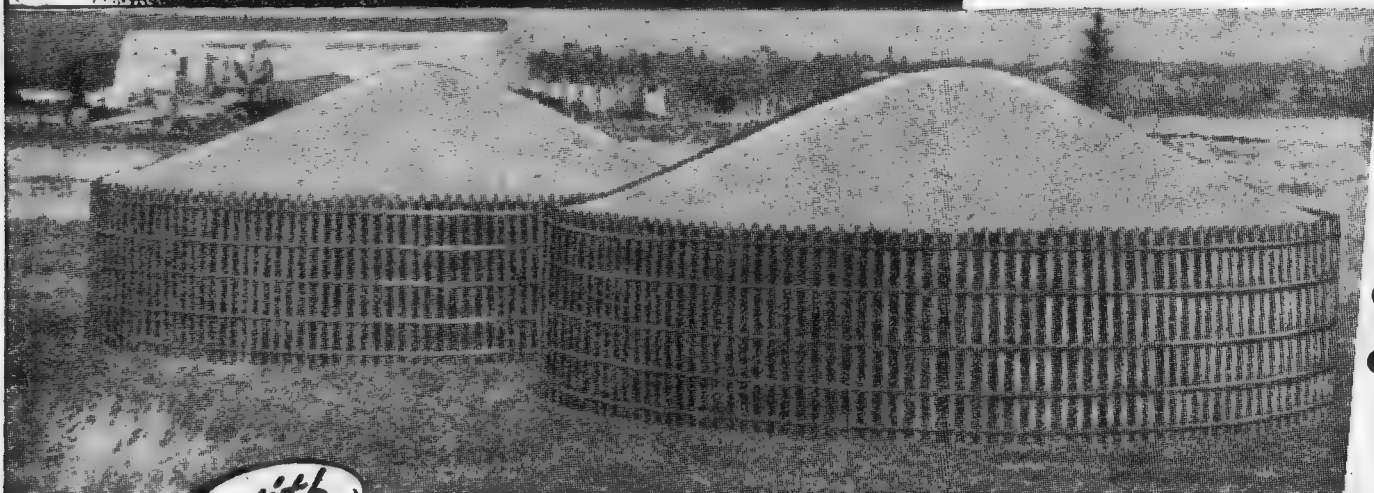
"Your methods of cultivation are really out of date," said the young college agricultural graduate to a farmer. "I'd be surprised if you got even 10 lbs. of apples from that tree with the care it's had."

"So would I," said the farmer, "that's a pear tree."

Some butchers do their trimming on the scales instead of on their meat block.

A lot of big executives got that way simply by eating.

EXTRA GRAIN STORAGE... AT LOW COST!



- Simple to erect
- Economical
- Can be set up anywhere

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Farmers across Canada have found that they can obtain ideal supplementary grain storage, at low cost, with Rosco Snow Fence and Special Lining paper... you, too, can easily provide extra grain storage facilities at low cost. 50 feet of Rosco Snow Fence will give you a bin 16 feet in diameter, 4 feet high, with sufficient capacity for 700 bushels. Write today for further details.

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New **DODGE**

"Job-Rated" ½-ton express

Saves you trips!

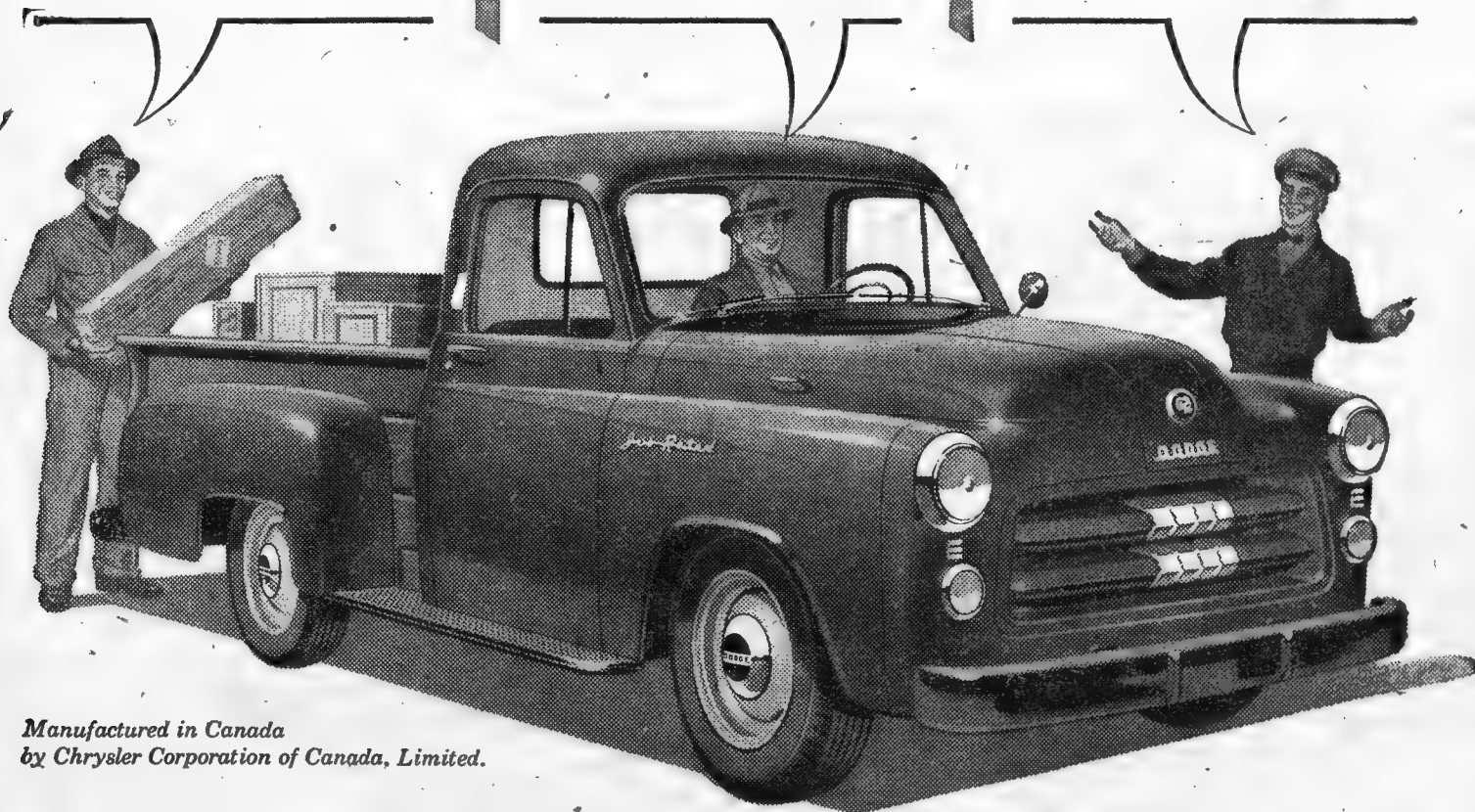
Greatest cubic capacity of any ½-ton express lets you carry bulkier loads. Highest payload capacity, for trucks with comparable G.V.W. rating, lets you carry heavier loads. Highest body sides (22½") and highest tailgate (20") give you maximum load protection and control.

Saves you work!

Lowest body floor-to-ground height takes the strain out of loading. Shortest wheelbase, shortest over-all length and sharpest turning of any express makes Dodge easiest to manoeuvre in tight spots, amazingly agile in traffic. You enjoy unexcelled visibility, chair-height seats, instruments at easy-vision level, perfectly positioned controls.

Saves you money!

Engine economy is assured by features such as exhaust valve seat inserts, chrome-plated top piston rings, floating oil intake and weatherproof ignition. Heavy-duty frame, axles, springs, transmission are "Job-Rated" to save you the expense that comes from having too much or too little truck for your type of hauling.



Manufactured in Canada
by Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited.

*See your DODGE-DESOTO DEALER
for top value on a new or used truck*

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The 27th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 31st, 1954. (Hereinafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1954'.)

Tonnage (pounds of product sold) again reached a new high

high	1,932,000,000 lbs.
The previous high (Fiscal 1953)	1,859,000,000 "
Increase	73,000,000 "
Equivalent to	3.9 per cent.

The Annual Report for Fiscal 1953 showed a decrease in Dollar Sales in the face of an increase in Tonnage. This year the pattern is repeated.

Dollar Sales, Fiscal 1954	\$374,000,000
" " " 1953	386,000,000
Decrease	12,000,000
Equivalent to	3.1 per cent.

The explanation lies in the continuing decline in price of certain of the products handled by the company. The trend of the last three years is revealed in the following table:

TABLE I

	Tonnage	Dollar Sales	Average price per lb. of all products
Fiscal 1952	1,708,000,000 lbs.	\$390,000,000	22.8¢
" 1953	1,859,000,000 lbs.	\$386,000,000	20.7¢
" 1954	1,932,000,000 lbs.	\$374,000,000	19.3¢
Decline ('53 to '54)	Per pound		1.4¢
	Equivalent to		7%

N.B.—Each year prices of some products decline while others advance. The decline of 1.4¢ per lb. average has no significance in respect of any individual product, but is a sufficiently accurate measure of the overall trend.

Net Profit for the year was	\$3,702,020
Net Profit, Fiscal 1953	\$4,400,598
Decrease	\$ 698,578

The Net Profit, expressed as,—

- (a) A percentage of sales, was .99%
- (b) Per 100 lbs. was 19.2¢
i.e. just under 1/5¢ per lb.

Table II below, giving the record of Sales and Net Profits for the past ten years, shows that, for the ten-year period, Net Profit has been .93% of Dollar Sales. In respect of Net Profit, therefore, the year under review was slightly better than the average of the last ten years.

TABLE II

Fiscal Year	Dollar Sales	Net Profit	Net Profit as Percentage of Sales
1945	\$228,000,000	\$1,825,000	.80%
1946	209,000,000	1,817,000	.87%
1947	204,000,000	2,060,000	1.01%
1948	238,000,000	2,182,000	.91%
1949	314,000,000	2,807,000	.89%
1950	328,000,000	3,480,000	1.06%
1951	357,000,000	4,126,000	1.16%
1952	390,000,000	1,965,000	.50%
1953	386,000,000	4,400,000	1.14%
1954	374,000,000	3,702,000	.99%
Average, 10 years	\$303,000,000	\$2,836,000	.93%

For the 27 years since Canada Packers was formed, the corresponding figures are:—

Average, 27 years	\$170,000,000	\$1,863,000	1.09%
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NOTE: Shareholders are reminded that throughout the 27 years, reserves have from time to time been reported, which have not been recorded in the Earned Surplus of the Company. These reserves include:—

- (a) Wartime Inventory Reserve,—sums set aside from year to year during the war and post-war period. These sums have been fully explained from year to year in the Annual Reports of the Company. In total they constitute the chief item in the reserves. They now stand at a total of \$6,000,000
- (b) Sundry minor reserves accumulated from time to time throughout the 27 years.
- (c) Increase in market value (above cost) of shares owned by Canada Packers in other corporations. The investments are in sound companies dealing in basic Canadian products. Capital appreciation varies up and down with market fluctuations, but the reserve has become a substantial one.

On all these reserves, full taxes have been paid. They could properly be recorded as profits. However, the more conservative policy has been followed of carrying them forward as reserves. They constitute a cushion against major price declines, and would justify a continuation of dividends throughout a limited period of unprofitable operations. The reserves include the equity, in excess of price paid, for wholly-owned subsidiaries. There are now six of these subsidiaries.

However, if the other course had been followed and if all reserves were now set up as profits, the net for the 27 years would be,—not 1.09% (as appears above), but 1.31% of sales.

This is an important figure.

It is the measure of the Company's total profit,—the fee which Canada Packers has received for its services in processing the live stock and finding markets for the meats and the by-products.

That some margin of profit is necessary goes without saying. Without expectation of profit, the very large sums required for plant and working capital would not be forthcoming.

Is the margin, then, too large or too small?

One answer is that it is much the lowest percentage of profit (relative to sales) of any major industry in Canada.

Moreover, if no profit whatever were made, the benefit to the producer or to the consumer would be negligible.

For example, choice steers are to-day selling for approximately 20¢ per lb. live weight. If the packer made no profit, and if the 1.31% went entirely to the producer, he (the producer) would receive an additional 1/4¢ per lb. (1.31% of 20¢ equals .26¢)

On the other hand, if the packer's profit were divided evenly between producer and consumer, the producer would receive for his steers 20¢ plus 1/8¢ per lb.*

It may be asked how the Packing Industry exists,—and even prospers,—on a margin of net profit so much smaller than that of other industries. The answer lies in the rapid turnover of capital. Capital employed in the Packing Industry is turned over approximately seven times per year. Therefore, a profit on turnover of 1.31% is equivalent to a profit on capital of just over 9%.

A review of the Live Stock Industry in 1953 would be incomplete without reference to a factor which has taken all sectors of the Industry by surprise (producers, processors and Department of Agriculture officials).

It is the startling diminution in exports of cattle plus beef.

For Canada's surplus of cattle plus beef, United States normally is almost the sole market. During the war and immediate post-war period (September 1942 to August 1948), by agreement between London, Ottawa and Washington, Canada's total surplus of Beef was shipped to the U.K. However, this was due to strategic, not economic, considerations. The U.S. market was reopened to Canadian Cattle and Beef August 16th, 1948, and since that date almost the entire surplus has gone to the United States. (Small but regular and very welcome orders come from B.W.I.)

Since August 16th, 1948, shipments to United States of cattle plus beef,—expressed in terms of beef,—have been as follows:

TABLE III*

Shipments to U.S. of Beef Cattle plus Beef (Cattle converted on basis 500 lbs. beef per head)	
1948 (Aug. 16 to Dec. 31)	234,834,000 lbs.
1949	253,995,000
1950	282,749,000
1951	176,777,000
1952 (Jan. 1 to Feb. 25)	5,083,000
1953 (Mar. 2 to Dec. 31)	28,428,000
1954 (Jan. to May, incl.)	18,941,000

* Source: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. *Livestock Market Review and Livestock and Meat Trade Report*. (Live cattle exports converted at 500 lbs. per head.)

Note (1) From February 25th, 1952, to March 2nd, 1953, shipments to U.S. were embargoed, due to foot and mouth disease. During that period the surplus beef (in excess of domestic consumption) was purchased by the Federal Government and sold,—at heavy loss,—to the U.K.

(Exports of meats during the 'foot-and-mouth' period are not shown in Table III, as they are entirely detached from the regular channels, and therefore without significance in relation to the trend under discussion.)

Note (2) For 1953 the shipping period was ten months. The surplus for twelve months may be estimated at 35,000,000 lbs.

We are, therefore, faced with these startling facts: In 1950, exports of cattle plus beef to United States were 262,000,000 lbs. As a result, cattle prices in Canada throughout

* The illustration is not followed through to the consumer, as it becomes complicated by the fact that another link in the livestock chain,—viz. the retailer,—intervenes between packer and consumer.

that year were based upon prices for similar grades in U.S.—(with corrections for freight, duty and exchange).

In 1953, only three years later, exports of cattle plus beef had declined to a trickle of 35,000,000 lbs.

And on certain grades of cattle, over quite extended periods, prices in Canada were actually higher than in United States.

The reasons for this startling transformation are to be found in Table IV, below.

TABLE IV*

	A Canadian Inspected Cattle Slaughtering	B Estimated Human Population	C Consumption of Beef per capita	D Total Consumption
1948	1,489,883	12,823,000	57.5 lbs.	737 million
1949	1,439,489	13,447,000	56.5	769 lbs.
1950	1,284,683	13,712,000	50.3	690
1951	1,149,789	14,009,000	44.1	618
1952	1,237,630	14,430,000	44.7	645
1953	1,469,406	14,781,000	59.1	874

* Source:—Slaughtering: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. *Livestock Market Review*.
Population: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *Canadian Statistical Review*.
Beef Consumption: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Memoranda.

A decline in surplus must come from one or both of two causes,—
(a) decreased production, or
(b) increased consumption.

As between 1950 and 1953, the decline in surplus is clearly not due to decreased production. Inspected slaughtering (Column A above) in 1950 were 1,284,683 cattle
In 1953 1,469,406 "

Therefore, the decline must be due entirely to increased consumption. That increased consumption, in turn, is due to two causes:—
(1) increase in human population (Column B above)
(2) increase in consumption of beef per capita (Column C above).

THE fall fair was in full swing, but that didn't prevent a hungry flicker woodpecker from darting its pointed tongue into the round entrances of an ant hill over which loomed a brand new combine on display, while a sharp-shinned hawk chased and caught an English Sparrow in the shadow of the dairy barn, and semi-wild pigeons living on the high ledges of the grandstand continued to coo and feed pigeon milk to their fat squabs while the show was going on. Wild flowers suffered, squashed flat under the wheels of hundreds of cars lined up by flagmen, but along the fence row where vehicles could not trespass, the brave yellows of native sunflower, the blue of asters, and goldenrod plumes looked lovely. Among the grassroots a tiny, pointed-nosed shrew pounced ferociously on a plump grasshopper, then calmly devoured it fifty feet from the midway tent featuring Gay Paree Girls.

Highlight of the fair for me was standing outside the show rings and watching the horse events — the spirited light horses, matched riding pairs, family groups, the proud stepping Clydes and beautiful grey dappled Percherons. We had a special interest in the Percherons, as farm friends of ours had brought eleven of these fine animals to the fair. A trip of seventy miles by truck, then a return trip to get another load, followed by a busy rush to feed the animals and groom them ready for the ring. Up every morning at four-thirty to exercise the animals before crowds gathered, giving the powerful horses some wagon drill inside the limited space of the show ring before judges and specta-

Nature notes and horse sense from the fair grounds

By KERRY WOOD

tors were due to watch. Our friends were tired long before the three-day fair was over, but they were pleased about the good companionship of fellow-farmers at the barns and they won a nice string of prize ribbons.

Third Hail

Comments heard around the show ring were interesting and sometimes poignant.

"Hullo, Fred — Heard you had some bad luck?"

"Yes, I got hailed again, Tom. This is the third year running."

"I'm sorry, friend. I got it two years back and know how tough it can be."

"Well, I'm lucky. I got a string of milkers, and they'll pay my way for the time being."

Then there was a lean faced, snowy-haired rancher, his eyes light with happiness as he watched the twelve entries in the saddle horse class.

"Ah, now! It's like the old days, seeing 'em prance like that. Look at that fine Arabian — there's a man's horse, every time!"

A motherly lady was leaning forward, watching an erect young fellow leading a big mare into the ring.

"Seems like he was a baby, only yesterday. Now he's competing with men and hoping his horse will be nominated for the Royal!"

In 1950, Canada's population was estimated at 13,712,000
and consumption of beef per capita at 50.3 lbs.
Total (estimated) consumption of beef 690 million lbs.
In 1953, the estimated population was 14,781,000
and consumption of beef per capita 59.1 lbs.
Total (estimated) consumption of beef 874 million lbs.

Is Canada approaching the time when she will cease to be an exporter of meats?

Ten years ago such a question would have appeared fantastic.

In 1944 Canada exported:—
to the U.K. 692,000,000 lbs. bacon
also to the U.K. 98,000,000 lbs. beef
Total 790,000,000 lbs. meats

That was at the pinch of the war years, when Canada was restricting consumption in order to make meats available for the allied armies, and the civilian population of the U.K.

It has already been stated above that by 1953, beef exports had dwindled to approximately 35,000,000 lbs.
In the same year exports of pork products,—chiefly to the U.S.,—were 78,000,000 lbs.
Total 113,000,000 lbs.

This comparison, taken by itself, would seem to indicate that exports of meats might soon be a thing of the past.

However, one fact remains which tends towards an opposite view. Canada still produces a heavy surplus of grains. The carryover at the end of this crop year will be the largest in history. At the same time the markets abroad for wheat appear to be shrinking.

On Canadian farms the most perplexing problem is how to convert into cash, grains for which there is no immediate export outlet. To this problem there is, at the moment, only one solution, viz. to convert the grain into secondary food products:—cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy products. Every fact points to a substantial increase in these secondary products throughout the next two or three years.

It is difficult to look ahead for a longer period. The trend, whatever it is, will gradually reveal itself.

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Toronto, July 5th, 1954.

Extra copies of this report are available and, so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

twenty-five years since he left the Old Land. A month later, Bill's eldest teen-aged boy casually asked him how much it would cost for a trip to England.

"Oh, it's just impossible," Bill said. "It'd cost a thousand dollars for Mum and me to go back and see our old folks."

Big Effort

No more was said about it until recently. During the eight month interval, every member of the family has been busy. The kids worked hard at any odd job they could find, they did chores for neighbors, and the small boys took on the dirty job of collecting beer bottles and selling them while older brothers got themselves fulltime work. Two weeks ago at the supper table, the family steered the talk to Bill's English and the Mother's Scottish homelands. Then the spokesman for the children said:

"Dad, we've got a thousand dollars saved up for you and Mum. Now it's up to you to get leave of absence from your job. We've worked out all the details about looking after ourselves while you're away, with Sister here and her new husband to move in and take charge of the household. So you and Mum go ahead and have a good time back in the Old Country."

Bill confessed that he broke down and cried when he found out what a wonderful family he has. That's why he and his Missus weren't at our fair, this year. But it was a real pleasure, shaking Bill's hand and wishing him and his fine wife a happy holiday.

Canadians are the largest users of evaporated milk in the world, averaging 18½ pounds per capita in 1953.

It was pleasant to hear the good comments about fellow-writer Grant MacEwen, who was acting as judge of the horses at our fair.

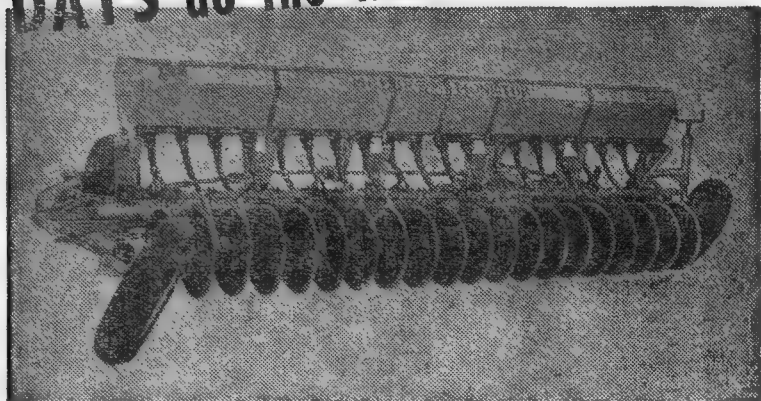
"He speaks so kindly to those youngsters in the junior classes that even the losers feel like they've won!"


But it irked me wily, seeing stockmen and judges carrying hickory walking sticks imported from the States. There wasn't a native western wood among the whole ki-boodle, hence I was delighted when Grant MacEwen got himself a Diamond Willow stick to use in the show ring. A western walking stick for a western stockman: yes, sir!

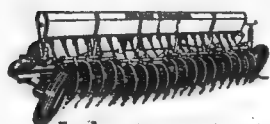
My friend, Bill, wasn't at the fair this year, yet I kept thinking about him with a special glow of good feeling I'd like to share with you now. Bill is handyman and janitor of the largest department store in our town. He lives on the outskirts, in an old frame house Bill has fixed up into a comfortable home for his smiling wife and their twelve children. It's a good home. You'll rarely find such well behaved youngsters as Bill's family, and they're a happy crowd, too.

But Bill was pretty sick last winter. It gave his kids a real scare. In the midst of the illness, Bill got a letter from his old mother in England. After reading it, he expressed a wish to see her again, as it's been

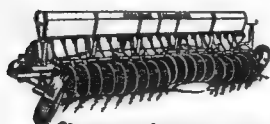
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Fall work in the garden always pays dividends

By H. F. HARP

SEPTEMBER is a busy month for prudent gardens with vegetable crops to harvest, planting to be done, and, where alterations to landscape is planned, the work had best be done now rather than postponing the operation until spring.

Planting Perennials — Many of the common perennial plants are best transplanted in the fall; especially is this true of the early-flowering varieties. Any root disturbance of these plants in the early spring will cause them to check badly, so that a whole season is lost in re-establishing them. Peonies, which have been transplanted in the spring, will often take several years to recover whereas autumn planted stock will make a thrifty plant the following year.

Some varieties of Peonies seem to get over the shock of replanting faster than others. About three years from planting typical blooms may be looked for on most varieties.

The third week in September is generally considered the very best time to divide and replant Peonies. Large clumps which have become unthrifty may be carefully dug, preserving the fleshy roots intact while freeing them of adhering soil. Choose a sunny day so that the roots will become pliable when ex-

posed to the sun's rays. The plants may be allowed to remain exposed for several hours without being harmed.

A good way to break the clumps apart is to thrust two garden forks into the heart of the plant using the fork handles as levers to pry it apart. The use of a knife should only be resorted to when the roots are thick and unyielding to the forks. The aim should be healthy three to five "eye" divisions with adequate roots.

Peonies are long-lived plants, therefore special attention should be given to the preparation of the soil. The site should be cleared of perennial weeds before planting is attempted. Quack grass can be a source of trouble if allowed to penetrate the roots of Peonies.

Each plant should have a hole about two feet across and a foot and a half deep. A few forkfuls of well-rotted barnyard manure is dug into the bottom of the hole covering this with good soil. The plant should be set so that the "eyes" are not more than two inches below the soil surface after the soil has been made very firm by tramping. Setting the plants too deeply will retard blooming as well as aggravate conditions conducive to disease.

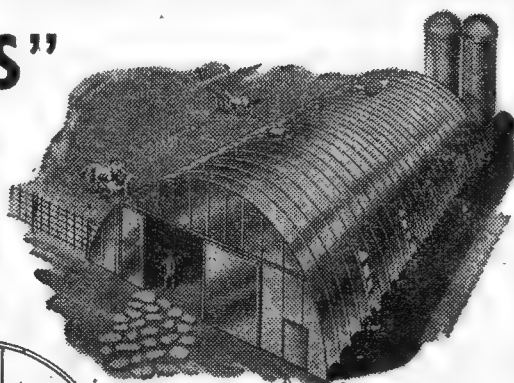
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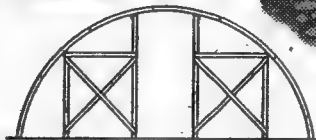
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Bearded Iris — The Bearded Iris may be safely moved in August or early September. They are sun-loving plants which must never be planted too deep or trouble from Rhizome rot will surely follow. Many of the new varieties are extremely beautiful but far more difficult to handle than the old-timers; however a few are noted here as being the most satisfactory: Elmohi (rich purple); Louvois (brownish); California-Gold (deep yellow); Wabash (blue and white); Tiffany (Old Rose); Ola Kala (Yellow).

A few inches of flax straw placed over the newly planted Iris bed will provide a measure of winter comfort. Flax straw will not pack down like wheat or oat straw.

Tulips — Many complaints come to hand of poor results with Tulip bulbs. The trouble in most instances may be traced to winter injury following late planting in exposed positions where snow cover is inadequate. Tulips are perfectly hardy in prairie gardens if their cultural requirements are understood.

First the bulbs should be purchased from a reputable nurseryman as soon as stocks are available. They usually appear on the market about the end of September. We have found at Morden that the sooner the bulbs are in the ground the better. The depth of planting should not be more than six inches or less than four; the shallower planting is best on the heavy soils. In any case a generous cover of straw should be placed over the bed before the ground freezes.

Planting tulip bulbs in dry soil is another cause of poor success. A thorough soaking should be given if soil conditions are dry; otherwise the bulbs will not root until spring. Where bulbs have failed to root in the fall blooms will be poor and short-stemmed. A few choice varieties are listed here: Treasure Island, Golden Measure, Nyphetos (good yellows); Ivory Glory (solid white); Mark Anthony (maroon); Smiling Queen (pink).

Lilies — The endless variety of new lilies now offered for sale by the nurserymen have increased the popularity of these useful garden plants. New departures in colors include subtle shades of rose pink and apricot hardy white trumpet lilies and rich reds of good substance.

Mid-September is considered the best time to plant lilies, though dormant bulbs may be safely transplanted in early spring. The soil must be well drained or bulbs will suffer from winter-killing. A friable loamy soil suits them best, but heavier

soils may be rendered suitable for growing lily bulbs by the addition of peat worked into the soil at planting time. Depth of planting is governed by the height of the variety. Tall ones like *L. henryi* should be set from six to eight inches deep, while the smaller ones, like *L. tenuifolium* or *L. cernuum*, should be planted not more than four to six inches. The Turk's Cap lilies will tolerate a little shade and they resent being disturbed at the root. A good plan is to place a few inches of coarse gravel beneath each bulb so that excess water is readily drained off. There are many orange colored varieties, many

of which are not distinctive. A few are worthy of inclusion in a lily planting.

Some of the newer lilies which have been noteworthy here at Morden include: Dunkirk (red), Nubian (dark red), Lemon Lady, Burnished Rose, Rose Charm, White Princess, White Gold, Jasper, Amaryllis, Apricot Glow.

Seasonable Hints

Dahlias — The first frost usually destroys the beauty of these tender plants and they should be cut down ready for lifting before the ground freezes. Burn all tops of both Dahlias and

Gladioli as they harbour Thrips and Tarnish Plant Bugs.

Lawns — Clean the lawn mower and put it away. A good heavy growth of grass will give protection over winter. Before snow comes rake up leaves and debris from grass areas to lessen the chances of snow-mould in the spring.

Sweet Peas — If we are to grow really first-class sweet peas next summer, we must now give some thought to the preparation of the trench. It should be at least two feet deep, making an excellent burial ground for garden refuse which may be forked into the bottom.

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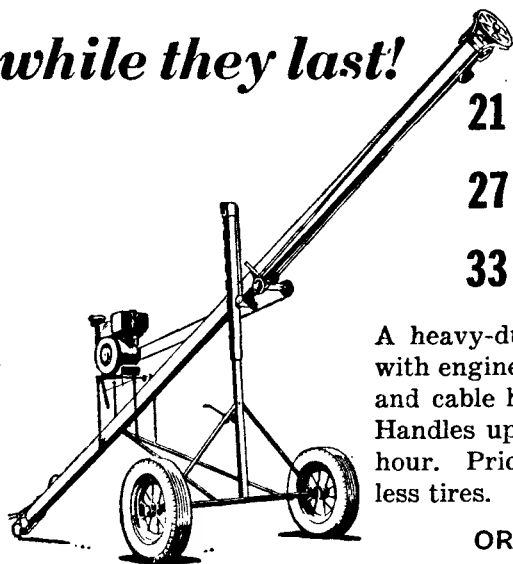


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These huge hog losses can be prevented

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that an estimated 1,375,000 hogs were born in Alberta from December 1, 1953, to June 1, 1954. Of these 327,000 or 23% died before reaching market age.

These estimates are interesting and important in that they show that 268,000 or 82% of these deaths occurred before weaning. This represents a loss of over \$3,000,000 to the Alberta hog industry when they are calculated at \$10.00 each. (This is a low estimate as weaner pigs were selling as high as \$18.00 each during that period.)

The diagnostic work at the Alberta Veterinary Laboratory where over 1,000 hogs are handled annually would indicate that at least 75% of baby pig losses could be prevented by better feeding and management. Too many men want a needle to cure all diseases. It has its place but it is not the main weapon, warns Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The following are a few important items to remember.

1. Raising healthy pigs starts with the care of the pregnant sow. She needs proteins, minerals and vitamins to help form the little pigs. If she's not getting them the pigs will be weak and uneven in size. Many Alberta farmers have improved the litters considerably by feeding good green alfalfa, or 1 ounce of cod liver oil or a feeding oil daily to each sow during the last three months of pregnancy and the nursing period.

2. Don't wait for the pigs to get pale ears from anemia, Dr. Ballantyne advises. Give reduced iron or an iron preparation on the 3rd, 10th and 17th days. A few drops of concentrated cod liver oil given each time the iron is given will supply adequate vitamin A.

3. Avoid oat hulls in the creep and at weaning time. They are the main cause of enteritis (inflammation of the intestine) which shows up as scours, a killer of little pigs. Remove the hulls, or better still feed oat groats until the pigs are more mature.

4. Provide a dry bed for pigs of all ages. Pigs can stand a lot of cold but not cold and dampness which leads to pneumonia and possible death. Heat lamps are a great aid in keeping little pigs warm and dry.

5. Consult your District Agri-

culturist and Veterinarian concerning proper rations for pregnant sows, creep feeding, weaned pigs. A bulletin on Baby Pig Diseases is available from these professional men.

6. Call your veterinarian immediately for a diagnosis when pigs get sick. The cause may be due to feeding but it may also be due to an infection. Getting the proper treatment started early will save many pigs.

Creep feeding Suckling pig

SMALL pigs begin to eat solid food at about three weeks of age. At this stage, it is advantageous to provide a protected area for them where they can be fed easily-digested feeds that are low in fibre. Farm grains are highly satisfactory for this purpose provided suitable precautions have been taken to reduce the fibre content. Fibre has no feeding value for young pigs and, if harsh in nature, may actually cause digestive troubles. Unless the hulls are removed, oat chop contains too much fibre for young pigs. A large portion of the hulls can be removed easily by sifting the chop through ordinary door screen, thus providing an excellent feed of low fibre content for young pigs.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, where creep feeding has been a standard practice for many years, a feed made up of 27 parts sifted oat chop, 27 parts sifted barley chop, 26 parts wheat chop, and 20 parts protein supplement, has been used since 1942 with satisfactory results.

A satisfactory creep can be made in almost any pen by placing across one corner a barricade which will permit the passage of small pigs but excludes the sow from a protected area where the suckling pigs can be given supplemental feeds in a trough or self-feeder.

Among the advantages of creep feeding, the following should be mentioned: prevention of excessive drain on the sow, maintenance of uniformity in litter, lowered mortality, and continued rapid growth of litter. In addition, getting the pigs accustomed to solid feed at an early age minimizes the chance of a set-back at weaning.

Summer Mystery



Photo by Don Smith.

Handling cut roughage

CUT roughage can be stored outside for one year, without cover, with very little spoilage. At the Experimental Station, Swift Current, 80 to 90 tons of cut roughage have been stored each year in a crib made of 1-inch mesh link wire. The forage has been well rounded at the top to shed water. It has been used by early summer each year and little or no spoilage has occurred in this time. For cutting with the forage harvester the hay must be dryer than when it is mixed as loose hay.

If so desired, grain can be mixed with the roughage when it is being blown into the stack. This eliminates the labor of separate grain feeding during the winter. A disadvantage is that it is impossible to control the amount of grain fed with the same degree of accuracy as when it is fed by itself. When this cut roughage in the feed lot was accomplished more quickly and easily than with either baled or loose hay. It does not lend itself to feeding in the open as the loss from wind and tramping is too great. If it is fed in mangers or bunks, this loss is greatly reduced. When fed in this manner cut roughage is used more efficiently than other forms as the animals are unable to separate the palatable leafy portions from the coarser stems. Vertically slatted feed racks are not recommended as considerable loss of good forage occurs with each bite the animal takes.

Wild oats

CARGILL Incorporated, the biggest grain company in the United States, was charged by the Commodity Exchange Authority for driving down the price of oats to its profit in 1951 and 1952, thus interfering with the government's price support program. The company agreed to a consent decree that bars it

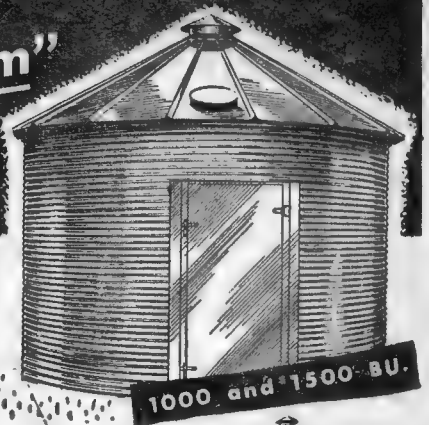
from trading in oat futures for the rest of the year.

Time, the weekly news magazine, says that what Cargill did was to go "short" on oat futures. That is, sell oats for future delivery in the expectation that prices would drop. The Commodity Exchange Authority said that at one time Cargill was short 31½ million bushels though regulations permit maximum contracts of only 3 million bushels. At the same time, the Commodity Exchange Authority is said to have stated: "Cargill Grain Company Ltd., a wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, was buying oats futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and contracting to sell the oats to the parent company in the U.S."

The C.E.A. charged that Cargill falsified its books by listing these contracts as cash purchases in order to balance them off against the excessive short sales. The heavy short sales are said to have depressed the futures price of oats. When the time came for Cargill to deliver, C.E.A. charged, the Canadian company shipped in grain, further driving down the U.S. price. With the imports of the oats bought at lower prices, Cargill is alleged to have covered its short position, that is, delivered the grain that it had contracted to sell earlier.

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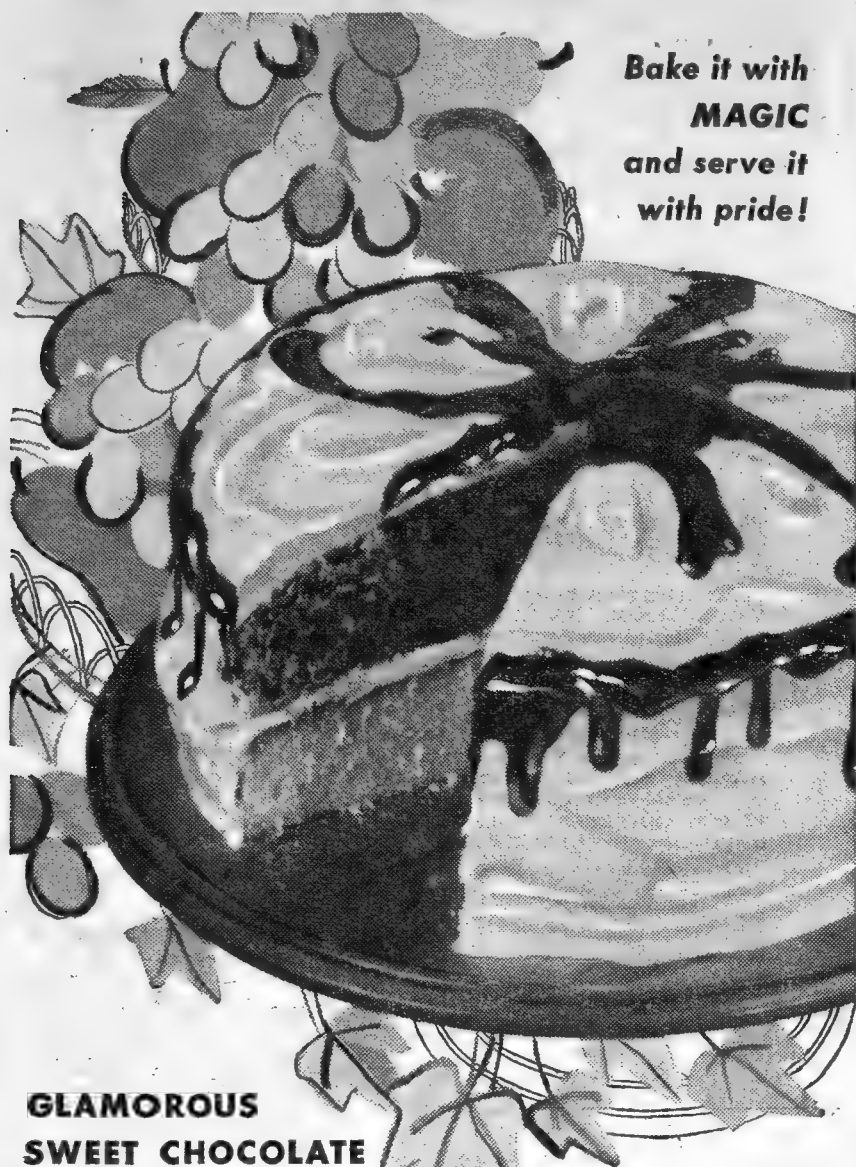
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SWEET CHOCOLATE SPLASH CAKE

- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- 10 tbsps. butter or margarine
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 cup fine granulated sugar
- ¾ cup milk
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 2½ ounces unsweetened chocolate
- 2 tbsps. milk

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Measure the ¾ cup milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn half of the batter into one prepared pan. Melt 1½ ounces of the chocolate over hot water; stir the melted chocolate and the 2 tbsps. milk into remaining batter and turn into second pan. Bake in preheated oven about 30 minutes. Put cold cakes together with part of the following Boiled Frosting, having chocolate layer on top; frost all over with remaining frosting. When frosting is set, melt the remaining 1 ounce chocolate over hot water and let drip on top of cake.

BOILED FROSTING—1½ cups granulated sugar; ¼ cup water; 1½ tsps. vinegar; 3 egg whites; 1 tsp. vanilla. Stirring until the sugar dissolves, boil sugar, water and vinegar until the syrup reaches 238° (or until a little syrup will form a soft ball when dropped into cold water). Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in syrup; beat constantly until frosting holds its shape. Beat in vanilla. Use immediately.

Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

I KNOW that on the day that school reopens for the fall term I'll be sitting on my front porch watching the many children as they troop by on their way. It won't be hard to pick out the little "beginners" . . . bless their little hearts. The wonder and half-fright shining in their eyes tugs at one's heart. And oh how clean they will all look! But even the older children will be spick and span from head to toe. They'll likely revert to their former careless slouchy carelessness later on . . . but not to-day.

And now I'll dip into my mail bag and pick out several letters that kind readers have seen fit to send my way during the past month.

Mrs. R. C. W., from Weyburn, Sask., shares one of her favorite pickle recipes with us. I hope you haven't "put down" all yours yet for, like myself, I know you'll want to try this one. It is very different.

Sweet Dill Sliced Pickles

12 unpeeled cukes cut into one-half-inch slices. Place in salt water for 2 hours. Make the brine in proportion of 1 cup salt to 16 cups water.

Here is the Syrup: 1½ pts. vinegar, 1½ lbs. sugar, 1 tbsps. salt, 1 tsp. tumeric, 1 tsp. celery seed, 1 tsp. mustard seed. Boil syrup then put in drained cuke slices and let simmer five minutes. Place a few stalks of dill into each jar, also pinch of alum in each jar. Seal and do not try for six weeks.

Instead of the dill plant you can use oil of dill bought at your druggist's. Last year I told you to use 2 drops to each quart. That was not strong enough, so allow 2 drops to each pint.

The same lady from Weyburn gave us a fine idea when canning pickled beets. To prevent them from losing their lovely red color use the water in which the beets have been cooked instead of plain water. I generally allow about equal amounts of water and vinegar for my beets. You likely have your own favorite beet pickle recipe, so I won't give you another. But try using the "beet water" . . . at least in part of them and see how you like it.

Mrs. L. S., of Kelsey, Alta., writes in asking for a repeat on the relish I gave you last September that was so easy to make as one could combine it all in one container for preparation. I'll gladly repeat this for I want everyone (and I know we have new readers right along), to have this recipe and try it. I made two batches last year and gave some of it away as gifts and it seemed to "hit the spot" with everyone. You can either cut up all ingredients very fine or put through food grinder. It is good both ways. But do you know that I omitted the salt last year . . . and here's where the joke comes in, only one reader

checked me up on the omission. Maybe you just took the salt for granted!

Green Tomato Relish

Cut up fine (or grind) these ingredients: 3 qts. green tomatoes, 1 small cauliflower, 5 medium-sized cukes, 5 large onions, 3 green peppers and cover with ¼ cup coarse salt. Let stand over night. Next morning stir in 1 quart cold water. Drain well. Then add these: 3 large chopped tart apples, 4 cups white sugar, 4 cups white vinegar, ¼ tsp. cayenne, 2 tbsps. celery seeds, 3 tbsps. mustard seeds, 1 tsp. tumeric, 1½ tbsps. pickling salt.

Heat to boiling, stirring until sugar dissolves. Boil gently uncovered, stirring frequently until sugar dissolves. Boil gently uncovered, stirring frequently until thickened . . . about 2 hours. Fill hot, sterile jars.

I do like to get your comments on recipes . . . and not all comments can be complimentary, so I wasn't surprised when Mrs. M. W. wrote in about the jelly roll recipe I gave you in last July issue. She says there was too much sugar. She just used the ¾ cups mentioned and didn't use the additional ½ cup called for. Let me explain . . . the second portion of sugar was confectionery sugar to sprinkle on the jelly roll before you rolled it up. You're right, Mrs. W. the ¾ cup is sufficient for the cake batter.

During recent months I have mentioned recipes and hints that could be employed when cooking for a diabetic member of the family. In fact, I put out an S.O.S. to you readers to please send in any such ideas so I could share them with those who wanted these. Quite a number of fine letters have now come in and I do want to thank all those who took the time and trouble to write me. Instead of placing these in this column (where they really would consume a lot of space), I've decided to cull the best ideas from each letter and combine them into one. I'll have these mimeographed and all those who desire a copy can get it by writing me and enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. I can't get this ready before October 15th, but any time after that date, don't be timid about writing in if you have this problem in your home.

Don't you love new attractive ideas? Well, I'm pretty sure you do. I was talking on the telephone this morning with an upholsterer and asking his help on a certain question that had come my way and right out of the blue he asked: "You know that we're upholstering pianos now?" And then he went on to tell me about this new form of art. It was surely a new one on me, but I'm looking forward to seeing them just the same.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

Country Diary

THE year has crept up to its summer peak and now, with shorter shadows, begins to go down the slope leading precipitously to the winter depths when it is dark in the morning at rising-time, and dark again in the late afternoon when chores begin.

But too early to dwell on winter! Just now young faces are shining with the anticipation and excitement of the return to school, whether the halls of learning be on a city street or a country road. I think many of the young fry are finding holidays a little monotonous and are looking forward to a new adventure, just as it is a fact that eternal summer would cloy and endless blue skies become tedious. The sapphire is September's birth-stone. The ancient Persians had the fantastic belief that the planet Earth rested on a gigantic sapphire, the sky being a mirror reflecting its radiant blue — and sapphire well describes the azure of September's sky. To bring in a bit of horoscope, those born in September are credited with the gift of clear thinking and keen reasoning.

To the ancients, the Golden Age — the land of Utopia of many years later — always lay

behind. It was a theme for the aged and the symbol of nostalgia. We in Alberta do not need to look back over our shoulder for the Golden Age; it lies all about us in September, material and natural. This month, indeed, is the one time of year when we can count upon mellow weather, golden sunshine and kindly skies. April dallied, May was difficult with cold winds, June was capricious and even July and August did not come up to expectation. But here is September the constant one. If summer has been kind, September crowns that beneficence, and if unkind she usually makes compensation.

In September, the four seasons merge and become composite in a brief union. Early mornings are sheer autumn, misted, damp, but by noon when the warm sun shines and the few lingering birds sing their farewell; Spring returns, unintentionally deceptive. High summer itself comes back in the afternoons, blue and perfect and brief; and by nightfall old winter, keen, ruthless, dark has closed the pageant whose finale we celebrate by hearth fires, drawn curtains and home entertainment.

September is the afternoon of the year. One of these days the poplars and willows will take on a golden tint as young Autumn experiments with his paint-brush, not skilfully at first, for he is just a novice, working with

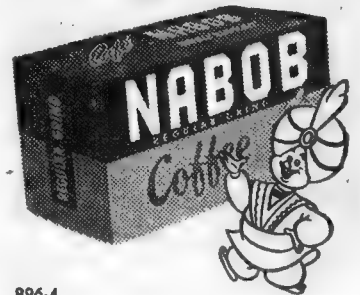
a single color, splashing yellow on the trees, brightening their sombre green to gold. Later Jack Frost will take a hand, mixing his paints artistically, smearing his palette and working in the richer shades of orange and rust and crimson.

The Dishpan Philosopher

THE city lady may regard the country woman's life as hard. Well so it is, but I can see it easier than it used to be. And certainly the rural life with many benefits is rife. For instance country children find new interests of a useful kind as seasons come and seasons go which city children never know, and grow up strictly to rely on their own efforts to get by. Poor city children often play on crowded streets from day to day, and soon they learn to depend for fun on what they have to spend.

And countrywomen settled down among the noises of the town must often yearn for the sleep, all wrapped in silence dark and deep, from which refreshed and strong they rose — the city holds no such repose.

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Basic WHOLE WHEAT Dough

Scald

- 3¾ cups milk
- ¾ cup granulated sugar
- 4½ teaspoons salt
- ½ cup shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

- ¾ cup lukewarm water

1 tablespoon granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

- 3 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture.

Stir in

- 6 cups whole wheat flour
- and beat until smooth and elastic; work in 4 cups more (about) whole wheat flour

Turn out on board sprinkled with whole wheat flour and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead 10 minutes. Divide into 3 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Shape one portion of dough into a loaf and fit into a greased loaf pan about 4½ by 8½ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until just doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, 35 to 40 minutes, covering loaf with heavy brown paper after first 15 minutes of baking.

2. PAN BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 16 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball and arrange in a greased 8-inch square cake pan. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until

doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 30 minutes, covering buns with heavy brown paper after first 15 minutes of baking.

3. SALAD OR WIENER ROLLS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a slim roll 4 to 5 inches long. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 20 minutes. Split rolls and fill with salad or heated wieners.



HERE are some recipes that are well worth trying on your family, and on company, too! They are easy to make, delicious to eat, and are likely to turn into real standbys for you!

Hamburger Treat

- 1 lb. ground beef
- ¾ cup uncooked rice
- ½ cup chopped onion
- ½ cup chopped celery
- 2½ cups tomatoes, cooked or canned
- 2 tsps. salt
- ⅛ tsp. pepper
- 1 tsp. sugar

1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 cup meat stock (or bouillon)

Brown rice slowly in 2 tblsps. of hot lard, in a heavy skillet, stirring often. Add onion, celery and ground beef and brown lightly, then add rest of ingredients, cover and simmer until rice is tender — about 45 minutes. Season to taste.

Criss-Cross Hash Patties

- 3 cups of hash (beef, canned or home-made cornbeef)
- Catsup or chili sauce
- 12 (½-inch) strips of processed cheese
- 6 stuffed olives, sliced

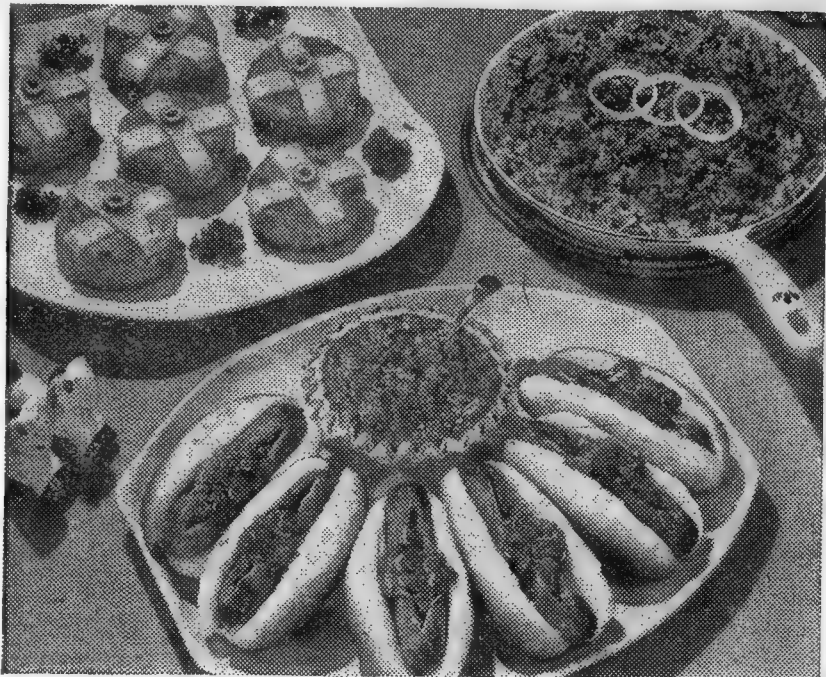
Pack hash in round cans (pound-size is best) and chill, then remove from can and slice three slices. Place these patties on a shallow pan and broil until lightly browned. Spread each patty with catsup or chili sauce, top with two strips of cheese placed criss-cross, and broil until cheese is slightly melted, then garnish with sliced olives.

Yummy Hot Dogs

Cut slits in long buns and spread buns with butter. Pan-fry the franks in a little hot fat until lightly browned. Place in buns and top with hot chili con carne, either with or without beans added on top.

Worth trying!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL



Whether you serve the Hamburger Skillet Treat, the Criss-Cross Hash Patties or Yummy Hot Dogs you're sure to score a hit!

Pineapple Lime Molds

- 2 packages of lime-flavored gelatin
- 2 cups hot water
- 1 cup sour cream
- 2 cups undrained pineapple

Dissolve gelatin in hot water, chill until partially set, then stir in sour cream and pineapple. Pour into individual molds and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with cold cuts.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

THE old, old saying told us, "Variety is the spice of life." If that is still true then I've surely received my full quota of spice this past month. Your questions really did touch on everything from A to Z.

Q.: Our refrigerator stands close to the range and it has become somewhat scorched. Is there any way to remove this? (This appeared in the July issue. Since then I received the following letter):

A.: We had a fire in our home and much of our furniture, including the refrigerator became badly scorched. My husband got some liquid that is just called "rubbing compound" and he was able to revive the finish on everything.

Q.: I have half a case of factory canned strawberries that were left in an empty house and became frozen. Is it safe to eat this fruit?

A.: If the seal has not been spoiled or the cans bulged, then by gradual thawing the contents are still edible.

Q.: Could you tell me where to buy Delphia shortening? — (Mrs. A. H., Cabri, Sask.)

A.: That really is a new one on me. I have contacted many food and meat stores and none of them had ever heard of it. If I do run across it, I'll write you personally at once.

B.: I have been putting eggs down in waterglass (for first time), but now the whole preparation has got so thick and it has an unpleasant odor. Have I done something wrong, or is

that the way it is supposed to be? — (Mrs. J. H.)

A.: I only used waterglass for eggs twice and I remember it did become rather slimy, but I don't recall any bad odor. Did you keep the crock closely covered? I think I would take out the eggs to make sure that one has not broken. (Note: I will welcome any comments on this question.)

Q.: Could you please give me a recipe for a solution for blowing bubbles. I have bought some, but it was very expensive and the spray got in the children's eyes. — (Mrs. J. A., Langley Prairie, B.C.)

A.: You could add a little glycerine to warm water and beat it up, adding more until it is as bubbly as you want. But I think an even better idea would be to buy a bottle of this new baby shampoo, your druggist can sell

you. It is guaranteed not to hurt baby's eyes and it really does bubble.

Q.: What is the best way to wash baby's diapers. I have been using detergents but wonder if that was what caused the baby to become irritated or didn't I rinse the undergarments enough? — (Mrs. W. C., Pincher Creek, Alta.)

A.: Don't use detergents. Use only mild soap flakes. Soak the diapers in cold water first, then wash in mild soap suds and, of course, rinse them well. Occasionally (like tea towels will) the diapers will need a good boiling... but, again, only in soap suds.

Q.: I want to whitewash my basement and want it to stick! What is the best way to mix it. — (Mrs. M. E. K., Kamsack, Sask.)

A.: We are advised to use one ounce of gum arabic in one pint of boiling water and then this is

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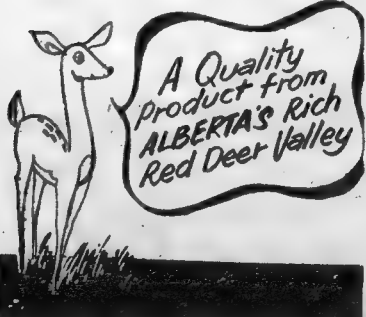
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Make it with honey

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

HONEY is not only a sweetening agent, but a nutritious and invaluable food for people of all ages and all occupations. The sugars it contains are in an easily digested form which makes honey agree with most people. In addition to being an energy producing food, it contains important minerals. The bee gets a little here and a little there, and, regardless of the nature of the ailment, the bee will have found something beneficial. Because of its antiseptic properties, honey is used for medicinal purposes, for sore throats and coughs.

Honey is substituted for sugar or molasses in baking, and besides adding the sweetening needed, it gives a delightful flavor. Try adding a tablespoon of honey to any sort of pancakes, muffins, breads or buns. Use it in making lemonade or as a sweetening agent in any kind of cooling drink. Try some of these honey recipes and you will find them popular with the family.

Honey Jam Jams: ½ cup butter, ½ cup white sugar, 1 cup honey, 2 tps. vanilla, 2 eggs, 3 cups flour, 1 tsp. soda. Mix in order given. Roll thin and cut in desired shapes with cutter. Bake in moderate oven and spread with jam while hot. Mixed raspberry and rhubarb is good. Yield 3 dozen large double cookies. Best when a few days old.

Drop Cookies: 2/3 cup honey, 1/3 cup shortening or butter, 1/3 cup brown sugar, ¾ cup chopped raisins, ¼ cup cut walnuts, 1 egg beaten, 2 cups flour sifted with ½ tsp. baking powder, soda, nutmeg, cinnamon, ginger and salt. Milk to make consistency of drop cookies.

Heat honey slightly, add shortening then sugar and cool. Add other ingredients in order. Drop on cookie sheet and bake in moderate oven.

Mediwnyk (Ukrainian): 1 pint honey, ¼ pound butter, 1 pkge. yeast, 4 eggs, 1 tsp. soda, 1 tsp. each cloves and cinna-

added to each 4 gallons of white wash. You can get gum arabic at your druggist's or some paint dealers carry it.

Q.: Where could I get a propane deep freeze? We can get the refrigerator, but not the deep freeze. — (Mrs. R. S., Alder Flats, Alta.)

A.: I contacted the propane dealers and they tell me that they are not manufactured in Canada. He stated that he gets hundreds of such inquiries and he wishes he could satisfy them.

Note: All readers may send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

mon, ½ pound nuts (optional), 4 cups flour.

Heat honey, add butter and cool, while yeast is being dissolved in a little warm water. Add yeast with beaten eggs to cool honey, add sifted dry ingredients. Beat well, and add nuts sliced and browned slightly. Turn into well greased pan and bake in moderate oven 1 hr. When baked, allow to ripen several days before cutting.

Honey Cake (Eggless): 4 egg yolks, ¾ cup each brown sugar and honey, 4 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. each soda, cloves, ginger and salt, ¼ cup mixed peel, 4 egg yolks.

Mix egg yolks with honey, add sifted dry ingredients, then the peel. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, and turn into a deep pan. Bake 1½ hrs. in slow oven. May also be used for layer or cup cakes.

Honey Pumpkin Pie: 1½ cups cooked pumpkin, 1 cup honey, 1½ tps. cinnamon, ½ tsp. each ginger and salt, 2 eggs, 1 cup milk.

Mix in order given, bake in one uncooked crust. When serving, garnish each piece with honey whipped cream.

Honey Whip Cream: Allow 2 tbsps. honey to each cup whipping cream. It will stand up well and is nice for desserts or fruit salad.

Honey Apple Pudding: 1 tbsp. flour, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 cups sliced apples, 4 tbsps. honey, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup flour, ½ cup rolled oats, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ tsp. baking powder, 4 tbsps. butter.

Mix the 1 tbsps. flour, salt and cinnamon with apples in baking dish and pour honey over. In another bowl, mix all other ingredients. Sprinkle the crumbled mixture over apples and bake in moderate oven until apples are tender. Serve with honey or honey whip cream.

Steamed Honey Pudding: 1 cup milk (sweet or sour), ¾ cup honey, ½ cup chopped suet or shortening size of an egg, 1 egg slightly beaten, 1 tsp. soda dissolved in 2 tbsps. water, flour (about 2 cups) to make batter a little stiffer than cake batter, 1 cup raisins.

Mix in order, and steam about 2½ hrs. Pudding dish should not be over ½ full. Serve with honey sauce.

Honey Sauce: 1 egg, 1 cup hot water, ½ lemon, juice and grated rind of lemon, ½ cup honey, 1½ tbsps. butter.

Beat the egg and add other ingredients in order given. Cook over hot water for 15 minutes, stirring constantly.

Honey Nut Loaf: 1 tbsp. butter, ½ cup honey, 1 egg beaten, ¼ cup milk, ¼ cup sultanas, 1 cup flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ¼ tsp. salt and ½ tsp. vanilla, ½ cup chopped walnuts.

Mix in order given, bake in loaf pan in moderate oven.



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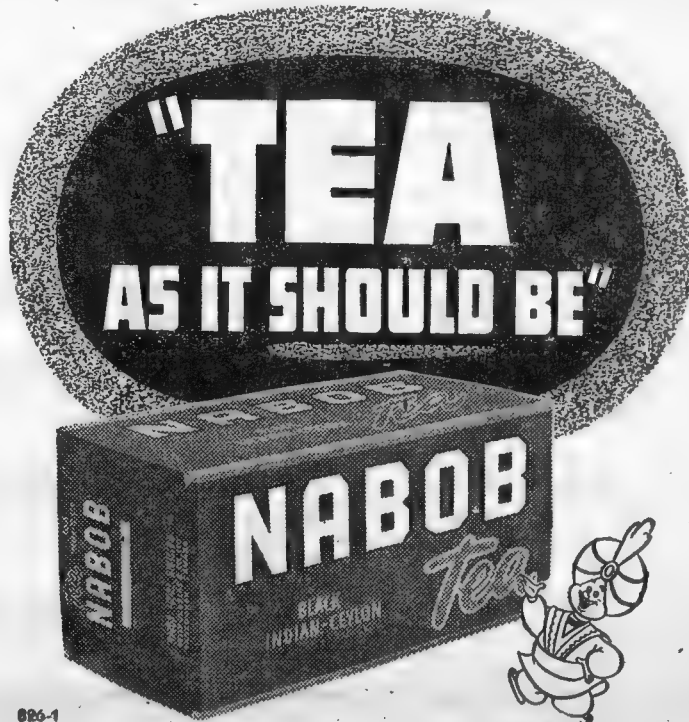
Tickets on Sale Now to November 25.

Return Limit November 30.

For information on fares and schedules and colorful travel folders contact your local Greyhound Agent.

GREYHOUND
TODAYS BEST BUY IN TRAVEL

Mention the Farm and Ranch in buying products shown in this issue.



THE man whose invention took food out of germ-exposed grocery bins and wrapped it in sanitary transparent packages, died recently in Zurich, Switzerland, at the age of 81.

Dr. Jacques Brandenberger was a Swiss chemist of fastidious habits. As a young man working in a French textile mill about the turn of the century, he was disturbed by the soiled tablecloths at the small cafe where he ate lunch. One day, as a waiter wiped up some spilled wine at his table, he visualized a water-proof table cover that could be cleaned with a few dabs of a damp cloth. He hurried back to his lab. and went to work coating fabrics with the sirupy liquid from which rayon is spun.

His experimental tablecloths had a delightful gloss and sparkle, but they were too harsh and stiff to handle. Furthermore, the viscose coating showed a tendency to peel off in thin,

His invention was a "failure" but it raised living standards

transparent sheets. At first the young chemist was disheartened, but shortly saw the flexible film as a completely new product. He returned to his lab. and experimented for several years more. This time he came up with a product he called "La Cellophane"—a name he coined by combining "cello" from cellulose and "phaneros", the Greek word for transparent. But the lustrous film proved so expensive to manufacture it was restricted to glamorizing French perfumes and chocolates.

When war broke out in 1914, the material that was unsuitable for water-proofing tablecloths was used as thick, clear eye pieces for gas masks. Following the armistice, France began to export "Cellophane" cellulose film along with other luxury items.

The first large user of this packaging material was a Philadelphia candy maker. Then a Cleveland baker adopted it for wrapping cookies. When a moisture-proof type was developed in 1926, a large grocery chain in Toronto started wrapping bacon in it.

This last application marked the end of the "cracker-barrel" era in which food was displayed in boxes and bins wide open to dirt, handling, and rapid deterioration. It is also credited with helping to usher in a new concept in marketing, which eventually led to today's sanitary self-service supermarkets.

Dr. Bradenberger lived to see his unsuccessful attempt to produce a water-proof tablecloth enter almost every home as a hygienic packaging material and a preservative of freshness.

His film helped bring to the daily table a greater variety of food as well as many items formerly regarded as luxuries. One of the most recent examples of this is in the packaging of fresh fish. Family-size catches, as fresh as though the master of the house had just hooked them himself, are finding their way into frying pans many hundreds of miles from the lakes that spawned them.

These perch, pickerel and bass are neither smoked, salted, canned nor frozen. They are about as fresh as fresh water fish can get. Almost before they have stopped wiggling, the fish have been cleaned, boned, packaged in Dr. Brandenberger's invention and ready for shipping in dry ice.

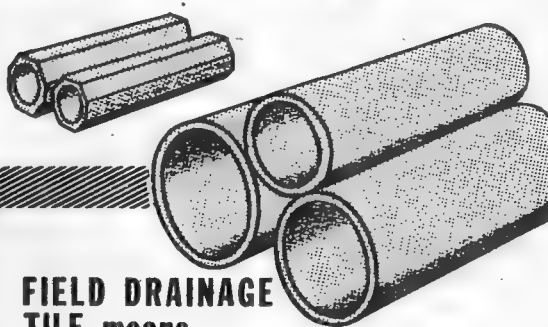
Soon, any amateur fisherman down in his luck will be able to cast his empty line into a self-service display case, remove the sparkling wrapper and bring home a couple of perch without losing face. Or, if he doesn't mind admitting failure, he can bring them home already cooked in the form of fish sticks or fillets.

MEDICINE HAT FIELD DRAINAGE TILE

Puts Profit in Your Pocket



Where this man is working there, used to be a slough, one of three that robbed him of valuable acres. He couldn't drain them off his low-lying land...but by using Medicine Hat Agricultural Drain Tile, he localized the water — reclaimed those idle acres! Proper water control with Medicine Hat Agricultural Drain Tile has improved all his land. Tile drains prevent excessive moisture content, warm and ventilate soil, increase supplies of plant food. Now he seeds earlier, watches seed sprout quicker. Who is he? A neighbor of yours — one among hundreds of farmers who have found how Medicine Hat Agricultural Drain Tile more than repays its low cost, puts profit in your pocket!



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- Moisture in the right amount
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Please rush information on Medicine Hat Agricultural Drain Tile.

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Heavy horse trials advanced at Royal

HEAVY horses will be judged at the beginning of the Royal Winter Fair this year instead of at the end. This marks a gain for the heavy horse people who have been agitating for some years to get their breeds judged earlier.

An extra half day has been added at the beginning of the show. It will start at 1 p.m. on Nov. 11 with the judging of heavy grades. The pure-breds will be judged the next day. Judges for the heavy horses are: Clydesdales, D. Smith, Govan, Sask.; Percherons, Carl Roberts, Ft. Garry, Man.; Belgians, Lyall Doan, Stoney Beach, Sask.

Canadian Pacific Railway dining car cook Donald Ross nurtured a lemon seed into a three-foot high plant by leaving it on the window sill of his Vancouver home for 11 years. One of the gigantic lemons which resulted made enough filling for three pies.



"Now let's play that we're washing dishes."



Against the Wheat Board

To the Editor :

In reading your June issue, you seem very strong in favor of government handling of farmers' wheat. Well, I have been a farmer in Alberta since 1903 and I hate the present system. The farmers were made the goat in the gift of wheat to Britain. And they also could have got far more for their wheat during war time. One time there was as much as \$1.00 a bushel difference between here and the States. Also the price quoted is not at the farmers' delivery point like it was when we sold direct at our delivery point, our local elevator.

We have as good wheat as is grown any where in the world, and this system is much more costly to the producer than when we sold our own wheat direct. If not, why did the government refuse to handle the wheat in competition against the grain trade. In the first pool the farmers were obliged to sign for five years, and after the fifth year they couldn't get enough farmers to sign voluntarily to make it worth while.

Government handling of anything is always much more expensive. Like when the farmers were froze out in July one year, they charged the farmer \$1.25 a bushel for seed oats. A few farmers living close to the river on the south side of it had very good oats. The government bought the oats for 65 cents a bushel. It sold them for \$1.25 a bushel, and it would not allow the farmer to sell direct to a farmer. He had to sell them to the government, and they resold them, as they claimed they had to bring in oats from outside the province, but they wouldn't let the farmer sell direct farmer to farmer.

Robt. Milsap.
9948 - 104th St., Edmonton.

Helping the gifted

To the Editor :

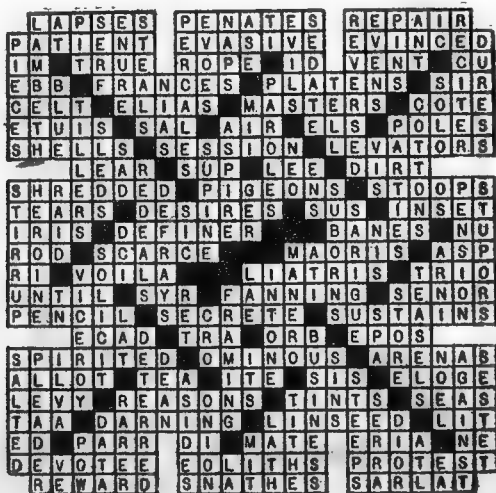
In recent times we were informed of the results of Department of Education exams., showing some outstanding students with average marks of over 90%. Some twenty-five years ago I placed a proposal before the Manitoba Dept. of Education and now offer it here, to the effect that any student in high school who passed with an over 90% average should have all his school expenses paid for that year, including board, etc., if away from home.

Each year in which he gets the above mentioned marks should entitle him to an additional year of "all expenses paid" education even to the highest degrees obtainable. By the government bringing this plan into being, all clever and diligent students, regardless of financial status, would eventually reach an educational standard which would enable them to be of great help and value to the country.

All too many really clever children have to quit school because their families have not the money needed to educate them further. It is true that there are some scholarships, but many are gained because of influence or perhaps because of high marks on some particular subject. Any student who can get an average of 90% or more in an annual exam. is a valuable asset, and the country and province should develop the same. It is time we got the brains of our country to the top. We have too many 50%-ers. Give it a thought, ladies and gentlemen. A topic for discussion at your P.T.A. meeting when you reopen.

Frank C. Highfield.
Ladysmith, B.C.

Solution to last month's puzzle



HOWRY-BERG BALE LOADER

Loads 4 times as many bales with only 2 men!
SAVES 50%



OF FIELD PICK-UP COSTS

Howry-Berg Bale Loaders are designed to pick up square or round bales in the field quickly and with a minimum of manpower. Bales are picked up regardless of position in which they are dropped from baler. Fully adjustable to loading height. Engine powered or ground driven models are available. These units are equipped with unique, handy, truck bumper hitches.

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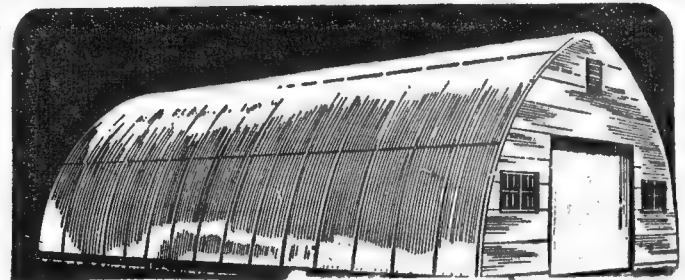


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The WORLD'S
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PUZZLEMAKER

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Let's go fishing.

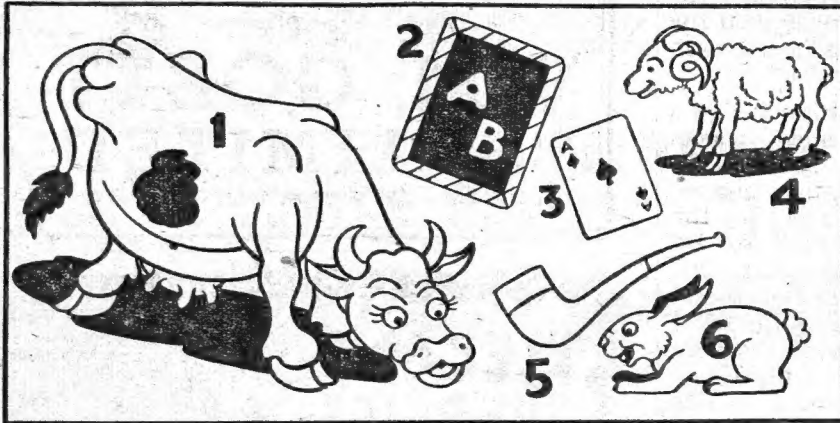


START FROM A LETTER AND MOVE TO THE NEXT ADJOINING LETTERS, IN ANY DIRECTION, TO SEE IF YOU CAN SPELL THE NAMES OF 13 FISH.

K	C	O	D	D	C
L	H	P	S	H	A
E	E	C	I	T	W
A	R	K	F	E	A
Y	G	S	A	T	K

SOLUTION: CATFISH, COD, EEL, GAR, HADDOCK, PERCH, PIKE, PICKEREL, RAY, SHAD, SKATE, WEAKFISH AND WHITEFISH.

IDENTIFY THESE PICTURES AND CHANGE ONE LETTER IN EACH NAME TO SPELL SIX FISH.



8-1-54

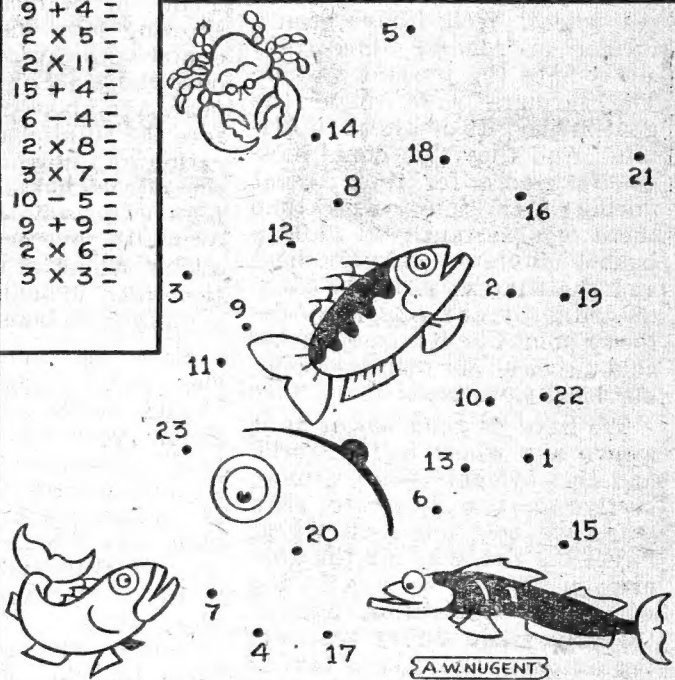
1, COW - COD 2, SLATE - SKATE 3, CARD - CARP 4, RAM - RAY 5, PIPE - PIKE 6, HARE - HAKE

CATCH THIS FISH!

FIRST, CAREFULLY WRITE DOWN ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO THESE SIMPLE PROBLEMS. . . THEN IF THEY ARE RIGHT YOU CAN PROVE THEM BY DRAWING A PICTURE

JOIN ALL THE NUMBERED DOTS BELOW IN THE EXACT ORDER THAT YOUR ANSWERS APPEAR IN THE COLUMN READING DOWNWARD.

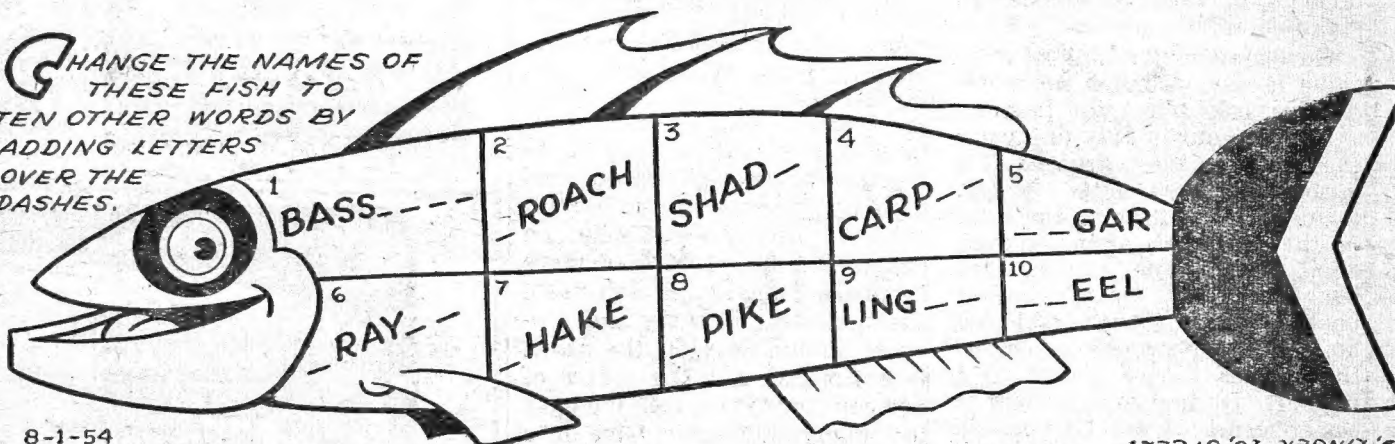
- 5 + 3 =
- 2 x 7 =
- 6 - 3 =
- 7 + 4 =
- 25 - 2 =
- 4 + 3 =
- 10 x 2 =
- 2 + 2 =
- 20 - 3 =
- 2 x 3 =
- 3 x 5 =
- 8 - 7 =
- 9 + 4 =
- 2 x 5 =
- 2 x 11 =
- 15 + 4 =
- 6 - 4 =
- 2 x 8 =
- 3 x 7 =
- 10 - 5 =
- 9 + 9 =
- 2 x 6 =
- 3 x 3 =



A.W. NUGENT

ANGLERS:

CHANGE THE NAMES OF THESE FISH TO TEN OTHER WORDS BY ADDING LETTERS OVER THE DASHES.



8-1-54

Illustrated by The Associated Newspapers

A.W. NUGENT

TARPON IS THE FISH.

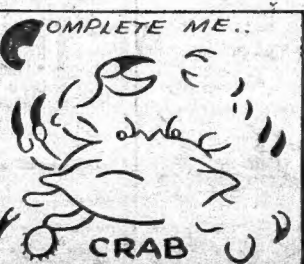
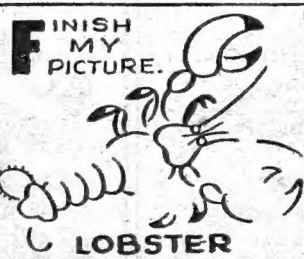
ONE CORRECT SOLUTION: 1. BASSINET 2. BROACH 3. SHADE 4. CARPET 5. CIGAR 6. CRAYON 7. SHAKE 8. SPIKE 9. LINGER 10. STEEL.



CHANGE ONE LETTER IN EACH ABOVE WORD TO SPELL EIGHT THINGS PERTAINING TO FISHING.

Illustrated by The Associated Newspapers

ANSWER: 1. HOOK 2. ROD 3. LINE 4. REEL 5. LURE 6. BAIT 7. FLY 8. BOAT

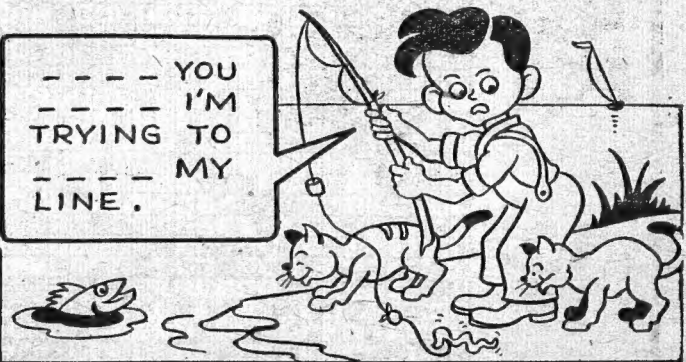


KIDDIE CORNER

DRAW ME IN THREE STEPS.



THREE WORDS THAT ARE SPELLED WITH THE SAME FOUR LETTERS ARE MISSING FROM THE SENTENCE BELOW. TRY TO REPLACE THEM

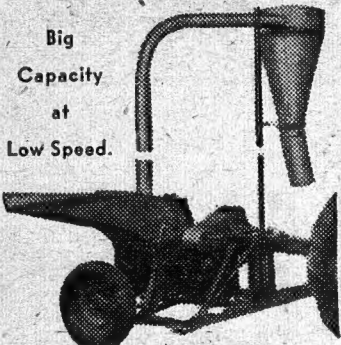


MISSING WORDS: SCAT, CATS AND CAST.

SAVINGS FROM RIBTOR

Home of 1000 Values!

Don't GAMBLE — Be Sure with An "OK"

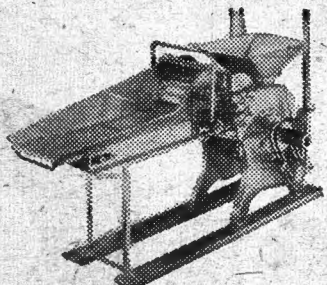


OK HAMMERMILL

- Big Capacity at Low Speed.
- Sizes 10", 13", 18".
- Extra Heavy Duty — Precision Built throughout.
- Double Row oversize SKF Bearings throughout.
- Model 10A — 10" Hammer Mill. Price F.O.B. Calgary, only (Less P.T.O. Drive) **\$243.00**
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No. 650 Power Take-Off HAMMERMILL DRIVE TRAILER

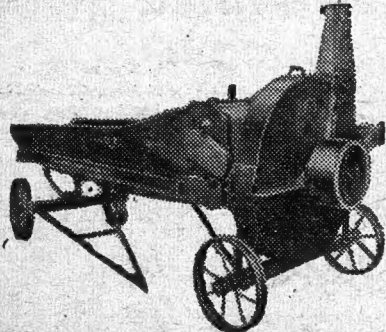
Fits any mill — includes 2-6V groove pulleys — 6 matched V-belts, roller bearing wheels for 15" tires—Drop Centre Axle — less tires. **\$252.00** F.O.B. Calgary



OK CUTTERHEAD MILLS

For grinding grain and cutting roughage. With travelling feed table. Sizes 13" and 18".

- Model 113C — Combination 13" Hammer Mill and Cutterhead Mill, travelling feed table, automatic governor, grain hopper, 3-knife cutting head. Price, F.O.B. Calgary **\$695.00**
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- All Hammer Mills and Combination Mills come equipped with 2 screens, auger, pulley and dust collector, 3 section of pipe (included in above prices).



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The best roughage cutter at the lowest price — all exclusive features — cuts hay, fills lofts, light power required, backed by iron-clad guarantee.

- INCLUDES:
- 4-18 1/2" Flywheel Knives.
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RIDGE CAP— Made in halves to fit sides of roof. 5" apron on each side. Per foot .48c

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Ideal for farmer or contractor. Hydraulic model, complete with hydraulic hoses, connections and hydraulic control. **\$1250.00** BARGAIN PRICE

COBEY-SKYLINE COMBINATION GRAIN - GRINDER AND ROUGHAGE MILL

Complete with 2 screens, feed mixer, wagon box loader, pipe, etc. Chops alfalfa at 15,000 lbs. per hour. Grinds oats at 4,000 lbs. per hour. Can be operated by any 2 or 3 plow tractor. Like New! Cost \$325.00 — Save \$60.00—SALE PRICE **\$265.00**

SEND 25% DEPOSIT WITH ORDER, OR, IF YOU WISH TO SAVE C.O.D. CHARGES, SEND MONEY ORDER TO FULL AMOUNT. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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3 KW (3,000-4,000 watt) lighting plant. 60 cycle; 110 volt. Driven by famous "Hercules", 4-cycle, water-cooled engine. Ball-bearing Hobart generator. Push-button electric starting. High tension magneto. A smooth running, efficient unit, built to give years of service full time, or as emergency plant. Original cost about \$1,500.00. Used, but guaranteed top condition. SALE PRICE **\$495.00**

HOBART WELDERS

Model GL318-S — 300 amp. Hobart generator powered by Chrysler industrial engine. One of the most popular heavy-duty units in use as Portable Welders today. Complete with electric idling device, governor, oil filter, etc. Cost new \$1,836.00. Guaranteed marvellous condition. SALE PRICE **\$995.00**



OIL RANGES

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Reg. \$299.50 ONLY

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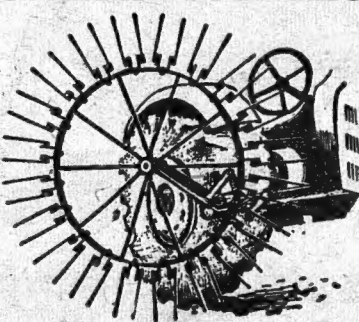
Canada's Most Famous Name in Ranges

LIKE NEW!

GEHL 10-INCH HAMMERMILL

Complete with 2 screens, pipe, feed mixer, 2-way bagger. SALE PRICE **\$175.00**

SWATH TURNERS



FEATURES:

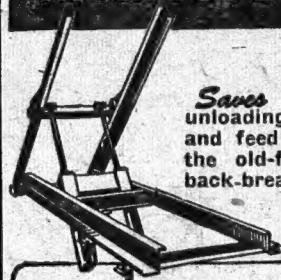
- Quickly and easily attached or detached in three to five minutes.
- Turner wheel floats to contour of ground.
- Heavy duty spring teeth.
- The wheel is ground driven. This cuts shelling of grain to a minimum.
- Shakes snow off swaths for better threshing.

Price, F.O.B. Calgary

\$65.00

State Make and Model of Tractor when ordering.

NEW 7-TON CAPACITY TRUCK BODY HOIST



Saves costly hand-unloading of crops and feed rather than the old-fashioned — back-breaking way.

Consider these facts:

- 1/4 lower price saves you \$80 to \$100 in hoist cost alone!
- Mount it yourself saves an additional 15% for installation!
- 50% less weight lets you haul 1/4 ton more payload per trip!



Less than \$1 per day

Less than \$1.00 per day is all it takes to mechanize "101" tedious unloading jobs with the new 7-ton capacity Jumbo Twin hydraulic hoist. Fits any 1-1/2 to 2-ton farm trucks up to 161" W.B. Quickly installed in your own shop with ordinary tools.

OPERATES FROM EXCLUSIVE HYDRA-CLUTCH PUMP. NO POWER TAKE-OFF REQUIRED.

Low Agricultural Price, **\$430.00** Only F.O.B. CALGARY

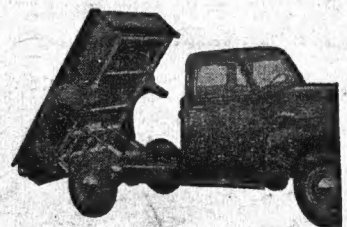
7-8 TON MODEL

TWIN-CYLINDER HYDRA-HOIST Power take-off operated. Available with either "Z" wrap-around sills or 6" channel sills. For 1 1/2 and 2-ton trucks. Agricultural price only. **\$389.00** (POWER TAKE-OFF EXTRA)

8-10 TON MODEL TWIN-DRAULIC

For 3 and 4-ton trucks, with 14", 15" or 16" grain boxes. Power take-off operated. Low mount. Fully guaranteed. Agricultural price only. **\$525.00** (POWER TAKE-OFF EXTRA)

For 1/2, 3/4, and 1-TON TRUCKS



NATIONAL DUMP-O-MATIC HOIST

Converts your pick-up into a "rush order" dump truck for delivering grain, feed, sand and supplies. Saves using costly hand-unloading or expensive dump units for small lot deliveries. Improved twin-draulic hoist dumps 3-ton loads in seconds. Low 1" to 2" mounting height simplifies loading by hand, gives excellent "road-ability".

No power take-off required. Operates from exclusive hydra-clutch pump. Lowest mount hoist on the market for pick-up trucks with steel boxes. **\$375.00**

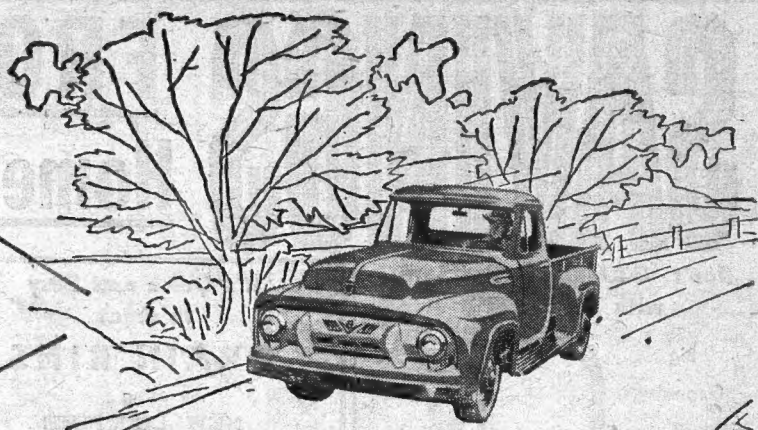
SNOW FENCE FOR THAT STORAGE BIN

Wood-wire snow fence is ideal for low-cost grain bins. Comes in 100' rolls, 4' high. 1 roll of snow fence makes bin to hold 2,000 bushels. Use No. 1 asphalt paper for lining. Snow fence per 100 ft. **\$21.95**

No. 1 asphalt saturated paper per 400 sq. ft. roll **\$2.69**

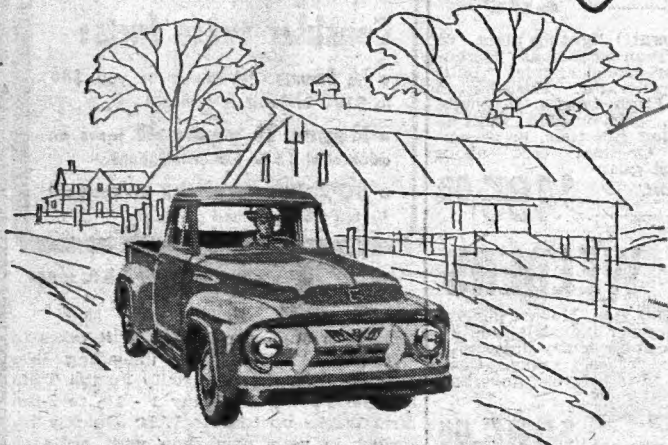
ECONOMY

on the highway



DURABILITY

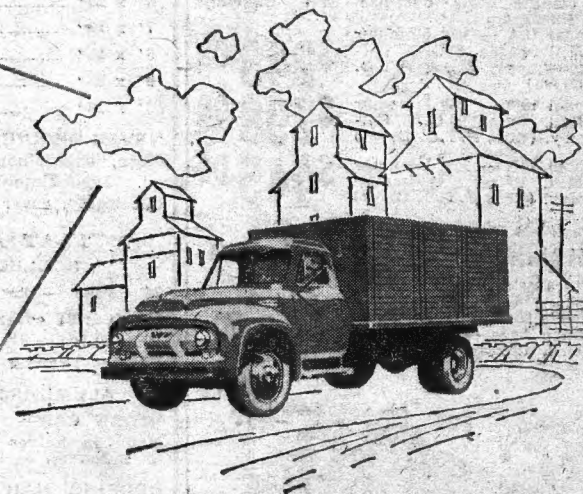
on the farm



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...a model for every job

Only Ford Trucks are engineered to bring you the best balance of all three . . . economy, durability and suitability . . . to help you make the greatest possible profits from your farm. Famous Ford economy adds a new profitable plus to every hauling job. Rugged construction throughout the entire Ford Truck Line gives you longer service and greater stamina to tackle the toughest jobs. With over 125 models to choose from, there's a Ford Truck exactly right for your hauling needs. See your Ford Truck Dealer . . . he will help you select the *right* Ford Triple-Economy Truck for *your* farm job.



FORD triple economy. TRUCKS



F-350
9-FOOT
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**Two-fisted
strength**

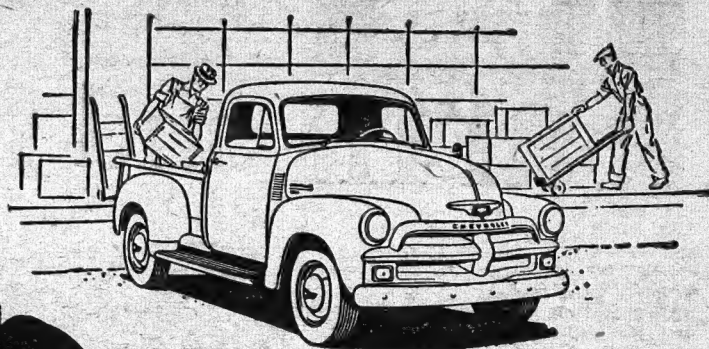


**Tight-fisted
economy**

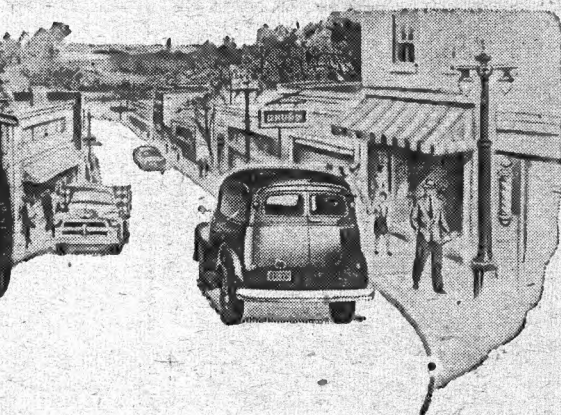
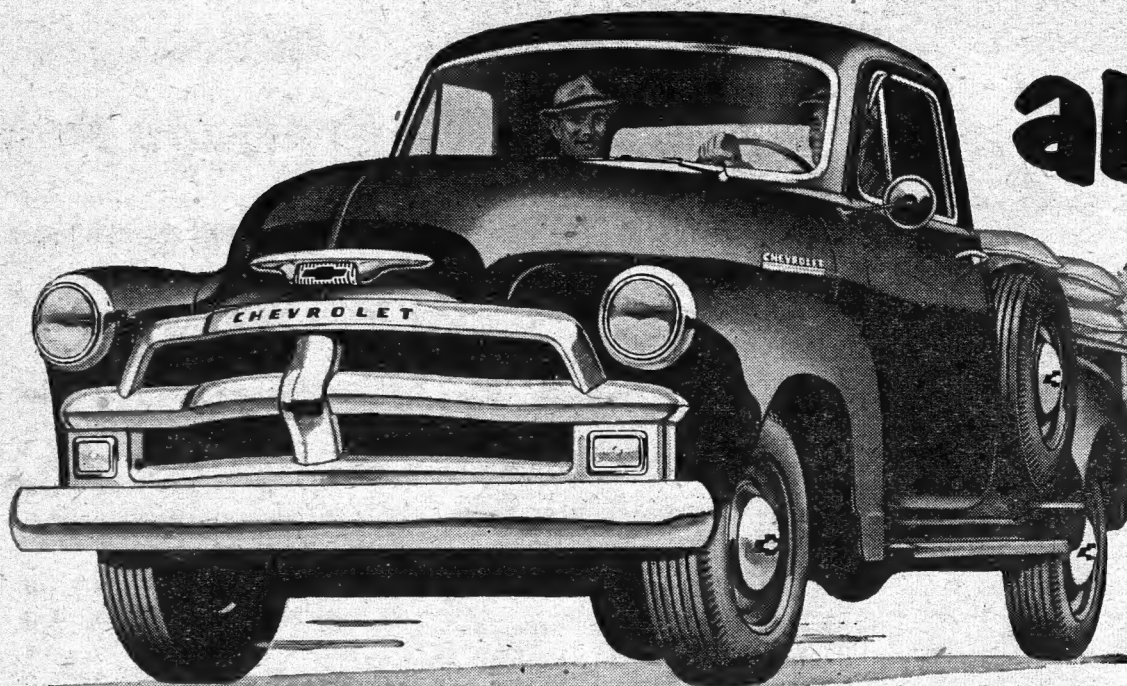


SEE YOUR FORD TRUCK DEALER

JUST pick up...



and GO!



Illustrated is Model 1314. Side-mounted spare tire carrier is optional at extra cost.

Pick up more!

No other Pick-Up offers so many leading features. Chevrolet Pick-up boxes are larger, deeper, grain-tight and have a flat loading surface — plus a rattle-proof rear gate with a wedge-tight catch.

More pick-up

Chevrolet offers a choice of transmissions—all designed for time-saving, wear-saving nimbleness in traffic. Choose from 3 and 4-speed Synchro-Mesh or the famous Chevrolet 4-speed automatic transmission.

Go more economically!

Get quick, dependable power and cut fuel costs too with Chevrolet's famous 235.5 cu. in. Thriftmaster engine. Enjoy the money-saving benefits of modern valve-in-head, high compression operation.

Go more dependably!

All Chevrolet trucks are renowned for dependability. Extra strength where it counts under the load — extra power where it counts at the wheel — these are two of the many Chevrolet benefits which have made Chevrolet Canada's fastest selling truck.



**CANADA'S
NO. 1 TRUCK**

it's a cinch to make more money with
CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE